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This document includes the amendments to the Vocational Act of 1963 known as the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, H.R. 18366. A report from the Committee on Education and Labor (VT 007 383) provides background information, supplemental views on behalf of minority members, a section by section analysis, and the changes in the existing law that are made by this bill. The amendments are in the areas of: (1) general provisions, (2) state vocational education programs, (3) research and training in vocational education, (4) exemplary programs and projects, (5) residential vocational education, (6) consumer and homemaking education, (7) cooperative vocational education programs, (8) work-study programs for vocational education students, (9) curriculum development in vocational and technical education, (10) training and development programs for vocational education personnel, and (11) miscellaneous provisions. (MM)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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90TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1938

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968

OCTOBER 2, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PERKINS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 18366]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18366) to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Vocational Education Amendments of 1968".

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963

ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 101. (a) The Act of December 18, 1963, Public Law 88-210 (77 Stat. 403 et seq.), is amended—

(1) by redesignating parts B and C thereof as titles II and III and redesignating sections 21 through 28 and 31 through 33, and all references thereto, as sections 201 through 208 and 301 through 303, respectively;

(2) redesignating part A thereof as title I; and

(3) adding after the enacting clause, the following: "That title I of this Act may be cited as the 'Vocational Education Act of 1963'.".

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(b) Title I of such Act (as redesignated by subsection (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

"PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

"SEC. 101. It is the purpose of this title to authorize Federal grants to States to assist them to maintain, extend, and improve existing programs of vocational education, to develop new programs of vocational education, and to provide part-time employment for youths who need the earnings from such employment to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis, so that persons of all ages in all communities of the State—those in high school, those who have completed or discontinued their formal education and are preparing to enter the labor market, those who have already entered the labor market but need to upgrade their skills or learn new ones, those with special educational handicaps, and those in postsecondary schools—will have ready access to vocational training or retraining which is of high quality, which is realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunites for gainful employment, and which is suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit from such training.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 102. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated $355,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, $565,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $675,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, $675,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and $565,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and each succeeding fiscal year for the purposes of parts B and C of this title. From the amount appropriated pursuant to the preceding sentence and allotted to each State under section 103, 90 per centum shall be available for the purposes of part B and 10 per centum shall be available for the purposes of part C.

"(b) There are also authorized to be appropriated $40,000,000 each for the fiscal years and ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, for the purposes of section 122(a)(4)(A). Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the availability for such purposes, of appropriations made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) There are further authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to pay the cost of the administration and development of State plans, the activities of advisory councils created under this title, and the evaluation and dissemination activities required pursuant to this title.

"ALLOTMENTS AMONG STATES

"SEC. 103. (a)(1) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 102(a) the Commissioner shall first reserve an amount, not to exceed $5,000,000 in any fiscal year, for transfer to the Secretary of Labor to finance (upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Commissioner and the Secretary of Labor) national, regional, State, and local studies and projections of manpower needs for the use

and guidance of Federal, State, and local officials, and of advisory councils charged with responsibilities under this title.

"(2) The remainder of the sums appropriated pursuant to section 102(a) and all of the sums appropriated pursuant to section 102(b) shall be allotted among the States on the basis of the number of persons in the various age groups needing vocational education and the per capita income in the respective States as follows: The Commissioner shall allot to each State for each fiscal year—

"(A) An amount which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum of the sums being allotted as the product of the population aged fifteen to nineteen, inclusive, in the State in the preceding fiscal year and the State's allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States; plus

"(B) An amount which bears the same ratio to 20 per centum of the sums being allotted as the product of the population aged twenty to twenty-four, inclusive, in the State in the preceding fiscal year and the State's allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States; plus

"(C) An amount which bears the same ratio to 15 per centum of the sums being allotted as the product of the population aged twenty-five to sixty-five, inclusive, in the State in the preceding fiscal year and the State's allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States; plus

"(D) An amount which bears the same ratio to 5 per centum of the sums being allotted as the sum of the amounts allotted to the State under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) for such years bears to the sum of the amounts allotted to all the States under paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) for such year.

"(b) The amount of any State's allotment under subsection (a) for any fiscal year which is less than $10,000 shall be increased to that amount, the total of the increases thereby required being derived by proportionately reducing the allotments to each of the remaining States under such subsection, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent the allotment of any of such remaining States from being thereby reduced to less than that amount.

"(c) The amount of any State's allotment under subsection (a) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the program for which such amount has been allotted shall be available, from time to time, for reallotment, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner shall fix, on the basis of criteria established by regulation, first among programs authorized by other parts of this title within that State and then among other States, except that funds appropriated under section 102(b) may only be reallotted for the uses set forth in section 122(a)(4)(A). Any amount reallotted to a State under this subsection for any fiscal year shall remain available for obligation during the next succeeding fiscal year and shall be deemed to be part of its allotment for the year in which it is obligated.

"(d)(1) The 'allotment ratio' for any State shall be 1.00 less the product of—

"(A) 0.50, and

"(B) the quotient obtained by dividing the per capita income for the State by the per capita income for all the States (exclusive of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), except that (i) the allotment ratio in no case shall be more than 0.60 or less than 0.40, and (ii) the allotment ratio for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be 0.60.

"(2) The allotment ratios shall be promulgated by the Commissioner for each fiscal year between July 1 and September 30 of the preceding fiscal year. Allotment ratios shall be computed on the basis of the average of the appropriate per capita incomes for the three most recent consecutive fiscal years for which satisfactory data are available.

"(3) The term 'per capita income' means, with respect to a fiscal year, the total personal income in the calendar year ending in such year, divided by the population of the area concerned in such year.

"(4) For the purposes of this section population shall be determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the latest estimates available to him.

"NATIONAL AND STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS

"SEC. 104. (a)(1) There is hereby created a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education (hereinafter referred to as the 'National Council') consisting of twenty-one members appointed by the President, without regard to the civil service laws, for terms of three years, except that (i) in the case of the initial members, seven shall be appointed for terms of one year each and seven shall be appointed for terms of two years each, and (ii) appointments to fill vacancies shall be only for such terms as remain unexpired. The Council shall include persons—

"(A) representative of labor and management, including persons who have knowledge of the semiskilled, skilled, and technical employment in such occupational fields as agriculture, home economics, distribution and marketing, health, trades, manufacturing, office and service industries, and persons representative of new and emerging occupational fields,

"(B) familiar with manpower problems and administration of manpower programs,

"(C) knowledgeable about the administration of State and local vocational education programs, including members of local school boards,

"(D) experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons,

"(E) familiar with the special problems and needs of individuals disadvantaged by their socioeconomic backgrounds,

"(F) having special knowledge of postsecondary and adult vocational education programs, and

"(G) representative of the general public who are not Federal employees, including parents and students, except that they may not be representative of categories (A) through (F), and who shall constitute no less than one-third of the total membership. The National Council shall meet at the call of the Chairman, who shall be selected by the President, but not less than four times a year.

"(2) The National Council shall—

"(A) advise the Commissioner concerning the administration of, preparation of general regulations for, and operation of, vocational education programs supported with assistance under this title;

"(B) review the administration and operation of vocational education programs under this title, including the effectiveness of such programs in meeting the purposes for which they are established and operated, make recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in the provisions of this title) to the Secretary for transmittal to the Congress; and

"(C) conduct independent evaluations of programs carried out under this title and publish and distribute the results thereof.

"(3) Members of the National Council who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while serving on business of the National Council, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the President, but not in excess of $100 per day, including traveltime; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

"(4) The Council is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws, to engage such technical assistance as may be required to carry out its functions, and to this end there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, $100,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and each of the two succeeding fiscal years, $150,000.

"(5) The National Council shall review the possible duplication of vocational education programs at the postsecondary and adult levels within geographic areas, and shall make annual reports of the extent to which such duplication exists, together with its findings and recommendations, to the Secretary. In making these reports, the Council shall seek the opinions of persons familiar with postsecondary and adult vocational education in each State from schools, junior colleges, technical institutes, and other institutions of higher education, as well as from State boards of education, State junior college boards, and State boards of higher education, and persons familiar with area schools, labor, business and industry, accrediting commissions, proprietary institutions, and manpower programs.

"(b)(1) Any State which desires to receive a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall establish a State advisory council, which shall be appointed by the Governor or, in the case of States in which the members of the State board are elected, by such board, and which shall—

"(A) include as members a person or persons—

"(i) familiar with the vocational needs and the problems of management and labor in the State, and a person or persons representing State industrial and economic development agencies,

"(ii) representative of community and junior colleges and other institutions of higher education, area vocational schools, technical institutes, and postsecondary or adult education agencies or institutions, which may provide programs of vocational or technical education and training,

"(iii) familiar with the administration of State and local vocational education programs, and a person or persons having special knowledge, experience, or qualifications with re-

spect to vocational education and who are not involved in the administration of State or local vocational education programs,

"(iv) familiar with programs of technical and vocational education, including programs in comprehensive secondary schools,

"(v) representative of local educational agencies, and a person or persons who are representative of school boards,

"(vi) representative of manpower and vocational education agencies in the State, including a person or persons from the Comprehensive Area Manpower Planning System of the State,

"(vii) representing school systems with large concentrations of academically, socially, economically, and culturally disadvantaged students,

"(viii) having special knowledge, experience, or qualifications, with respect to the special educational needs of physically or mentally handicapped persons, and

"(ix) representative of the general public, including a person or persons representative of and knowledgeable about the poor and disadvantaged, who are not qualified for membership under any of the preceding clauses of this paragraph;

"(B) advise the State board on the development of and policy matters arising in the administration of the State plan submitted pursuant to part B of this title, including the preparation of long-range and annual program plans pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 123(a);

"(C) evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities assisted under this title, and publish and distribute the results thereof; and

"(D) prepare and submit through the State board to the Commissioner and to the National Council an annual evaluation report, accompanied by such additional comments of the State board as the State board deems appropriate, which (i) evaluates the effectiveness of vocational education programs, services, and activities carried out in the year under review in meeting the program objectives set forth in the long-range program plan and the annual program plan provided for in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 123(a), and (ii) recommends such changes in such programs, services, and activities as may be warranted by the evaluations.

"(2) Not less than ninety days prior to the beginning of any fiscal year ending after June 30, 1969, in which a State desires to receive a grant under this title, that State shall certify the establishment of, and membership of, its State Advisory Council to the Commissioner.

"(3) Each State Advisory Council shall meet within thirty days after certification has been accepted by the Commissioner and select from among its membership a chairman. The time, place, and manner of meeting shall be as provided by the rules of the State Advisory Council, except that such rules must provide for not less than one public meeting each year at which the public is given opportunity to express views concerning vocational education.

"(4) State Advisory Councils are authorized to obtain the services of such professional, technical, and clerical personnel as may be nec-

essary to enable them to carry out their functions under this title and to contract for such services as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their evaluation functions.

"(c) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 102(c) for any fiscal year, the Commissioner is authorized (in accordance with regulations) to pay to each State Advisory Council an amount equal to the reasonable amounts expended by it in carrying out its functions under this title in such fiscal year, except that the amount available for such purpose shall be equal to 1 per centum of the State's allotment under section 103, but such amount shall not exceed $150,000 and shall not be less than $50,000.

"FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 105. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system.

"LABOR STANDARDS

"SEC. 106. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a–5). The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this section the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

"LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS UNDER THIS TITLE

"SEC. 107. (a) Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize the making of any payment under this title for religious worship or instruction, or for the construction, operation, or maintenance of so much of any facility as is used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship.

"(b) Funds appropriated pursuant to this title may be used for residential vocational education schools only to the extent that the operation of such schools is consistent with general regulations of the Commissioner concerning the operation of such schools, but in no case may juveniles be assigned to such schools as the result of their delinquent conduct, and such facilities may not be used in such a manner as to result in racial segregation.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 108. For the purposes of this title—

"(1) The term 'vocational education' means vocational or technical training or retraining which is given in schools or classes (including field or laboratory work and remedial or related academic and technical instruction incident thereto) under public supervision and control or under contract with a State board or local educational agency and is conducted as part of a program designed to prepare individuals for

gainful employment as semiskilled or skilled workers or technicians or subprofessionals in recognized occupations and in new and emerging occupations or to prepare individuals for enrollment in advanced technical education programs, but excluding any program to prepare individuals for employment in occupations which the Commissioner determines, and specifies by regulation, to be generally considered professional or which requires a baccalaureate or higher degree; and such term includes vocational guidance and counseling (individually or through group instruction) in connection with such training or for the purpose of facilitating occupational choices; instruction related to the occupation or occupations for which the students are in training or instruction necessary for students to benefit from such training; job placement; the training of persons engaged as, or preparing to become, teachers in a vocational education program or preparing such teachers to meet special education needs of handicapped students; teachers, supervisors, or directors of such teachers while in such a training program; travel of students and vocational education personnel while engaged in a training program; and the acquisition, maintenance, and repair of instructional supplies, teaching aids, and equipment, but such term does not include the construction, acquisition, or initial equipment of buildings or the acquisition or rental of land.

"(2) The term 'area vocational education school' means—

"(A) a specialized high school used exclusively or principally for the provision of vocational education to persons who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, or

"(B) the department of a high school exclusively or principally used for providing vocational education in no less than five different occupational fields to persons who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, or

"(C) a technical or vocational school used exclusively or principally for the provision of vocational education to persons who have completed or left high school and who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, or

"(D) the department or division of a junior college or community college or university which provides vocational education in no less than five different occupational fields, under the supervision of the State Board, leading to immediate employment but not necessarily leading to a baccalaureate degree,

if it is available to all residents of the State or an area of the State designated and approved by the State Board, and if, in the case of a school, department, or division described in (C) or (D), it admits as regular students both persons who have completed high school and persons who have left high school.

"(3) The term 'school facilities' means classrooms and related facilities (including initial equipment) and interests in lands on which such facilities are constructed. Such term shall not include any facility intended primarily for events for which admission is to be charged to the general public.

"(4) The term 'construction' includes construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and includes site grading and improvement and architect fees.

"(5) The term 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Education, and the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(6) The term 'handicapped', when applied to persons, means persons who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education and related services.

"(7) The term 'State' includes, in addition to the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(8) The term 'State board' means a State board designated or created by State law as the sole State agency responsible for the administration of vocational education, or for supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies, in the State.

"(9) The term 'local educational agency' means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or political subdivision in a State, or any other public educational institution or agency having administrative control and direction of a vocational education program.

"(10) The term 'high school' does not include any grade beyond grade 12.

"(11) The term 'private vocational training institution' means a business or trade school, or technical institution or other technical or vocational school, in any State, which (A) admits as regular students only persons who have completed or left elementary or secondary school and who have the ability to benefit from the training offered by such institution; (B) is legally authorized to provide, and provides within that State, a program of postsecondary vocational or technical education designed to fit individuals for useful employment in recognized occupations; (C) has been in existence for two years or has been specially accredited by the Commissioner as an institution meeting the other requirements of this subsection; and (D) is accredited (i) by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association listed by the Commissioner pursuant to this clause, or (ii) if the Commissioner determines that there is no nationally recognized accrediting agency or association qualified to accredit schools of a particular category, by a State agency listed by the Commissioner pursuant to this clause, or (iii) if the Commissioner determines that there is no nationally recognized or State agency or association qualified to accredit schools of a particular category, by an advisory committee appointed by him and composed of persons specially qualified to evaluate training provided by schools of that category, which committee shall prescribe the standards of content, scope, and quality which must be met by those schools and shall also determine whether particular schools meet those standards. For the purpose of this subsection, the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations and State agencies which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of education or training afforded.

"(12) The term 'Vocational Education Act of 1946' means titles I, II, and III of the Act of June 9, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15i–15m, 15o–15q, 15aa–15jj, 15aaa–15ggg).

"(13) The term 'supplementary vocational education Acts' means section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30) (relating to vocational education in Puerto Rico), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31–33) (relating to vocational education in the Virgin Islands), and section 9 to the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34) (relating to vocational education in Guam).

"PART B—STATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

"AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS

"SEC. 121. From the sums made available for grants under this part pursuant to sections 102 and 103, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to States to assist them in conducting vocational education programs for persons of all ages in all communities of the States, which are designed to insure that education and training programs for career vocations are available to all individuals who desire and need such education and training.

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

"SEC. 122. (a) Grants to States under this part may be used, in accordance with State plans approved pursuant to section 123, for the following purposes:

"(1) vocational education programs for high school students, including such programs which are designed to prepare them for advanced or highly skilled postsecondary vocational and technical education;

"(2) vocational education for persons who have completed or left high school and who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market;

"(3) vocational education for persons (other than persons who are receiving training allowances under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–415), the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87–27), or the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–794)) who have already entered the labor market and who need training or retraining to achieve stability or advancement in employment;

"(4)(A) vocational education for persons (other than handicapped persons defined in section 108(6)) who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program;

"(B) vocational education for handicapped persons who because of their handicapping condition cannot succeed in the regular vocational education program without special educational assistance or who require a modified vocational education program;

"(5) construction of area vocational education school facilities;

"(6) vocational guidance and counseling designed to aid persons enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection in the selection of, and preparation for, employment in all vocational areas;

"(7) *provision of vocational training through arrangements with private vocational training institutions where such private institutions can make a significant contribution to attaining the objectives of the State plan, and can provide substantially equivalent training at a lesser cost, or can provide equipment or services not available in public institutions; and*

"(8) *ancillary services and activities to assure quality in all vocational education programs, such as teacher training and supervision, program evaluation, special demonstration and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, and improved State administration and leadership, including periodic evaluation of State and local vocational education programs and services in light of information regarding current and projected manpower needs and job opportunities.*

"(b) *In addition to the uses of funds specified in subsection (a), funds appropriated pursuant to section 102(c) and paid to a State for the following purposes by the Commissioner may be used for—*

"(1) *the development of the State plan;*

"(2) *State administration of the State plan, including obtaining information regarding current and projected manpower needs and job opportunities; and*

"(3) *the evaluations required under this title and the dissemination of the results thereof.*

"(c) (1) *At least 25 per centum of that portion of each State's allotment of funds appropriated under section 102(a) for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1969, which is in excess of its base allotment shall be used only for the purpose set forth in paragraph (4)(A) of subsection (a): Provided, That for any such fiscal year the amount used for such purpose shall not be less than 15 per centum of the total allotment of such funds for each State, except as any requirement under this paragraph may be waived for any State by the Commissioner for any fiscal year upon his finding that the requirement imposes a hardship or is impractical in its application.*

"(2) *At least 25 per centum of that portion of each State's allotment of funds appropriated under section 102(a) for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1969, which is in excess of its base allotment shall be used only for the purpose set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (a): Provided, That for any such fiscal year the amount used for such purpose shall not be less than 15 per centum of the total allotment of such funds for each State, except as any requirement under this paragraph may be waived for any State by the Commissioner for any fiscal year upon his finding that the requirement imposes a hardship or is impractical in its application.*

"(3) *At least 10 per centum of each State's allotment of funds appropriated under section 102(a) for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1969, shall be used only for the purpose set forth in paragraph 4(B) of subsection (a).*

"(4) *As used in this subsection, the term 'base allotment' means the sum of the allotments to a State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, from (1) sums appropriated under section 102(a) of this Act, (2) the Smith-Hughes Act (that is, the Act approved February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929; 20 U.S.C. 11–15, 16–28)), (3) the Vocational Education Act of 1946, and (4) any of the supplementary vocational educational Acts (including, in the case of American Samoa, section 2 of the Act of September 25, 1962, 48 U.S.C. 1667).*

"STATE PLANS

"SEC. 123. (a) Any State desiring to receive the amount for which it is eligible for any fiscal year pursuant to this title shall submit a State plan at such time, in such detail, and containing such information as the Commissioner deems necessary, which meets the requirements set forth in this title. The Commissioner shall approve a plan submitted by a State if he determines that the plan submitted for that year—

"(1) has been prepared in consultation with the State advisory council for that State;

"(2) designates the State board as the sole agency for administration of the State plan, or for supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies;

"(3) has been submitted only after the State board (A) has given reasonable notice, and afforded a reasonable opportunity for a public hearing, and (B) has implemented policies and procedures to insure that copies of the State plan and all statements of general policies, rules, regulations, and procedures issued by the State board concerning the administration of such plan will be made reasonably available to the public;

"(4) sets forth a long-range program plan (or, as is appropriate, a supplement to, or revision of, a previously submitted long-range plan) for vocational education in the State, which program plan (A) has been prepared in consultation with the State advisory council, (B) extends over such period of time (but not more than five years or less than three years), beginning with the fiscal year for which the State plan is submitted, as the Commissioner deems necessary and appropriate for the purposes of this title, (C) describes the present and projected vocational education needs of the State in terms of the purposes of this title, and (D) sets forth a program of vocational education objectives which affords satisfactory assurance of substantial progress toward meeting the vocational education needs of the potential students in the State;

"(5) sets forth an annual program plan, which (A) has been prepared in consultation with the State advisory council, (B) describes the content of, and allocation of Federal and State vocational education funds to programs, services, and activities to be carried out under the State plan during the year for which Federal funds are sought (whether or not supported with Federal funds under this title), (C) indicates how and to what extent, such programs, services, and activities will carry out the program objectives set forth in the long-range program plan provided for in paragraph (4), and (D) indicates how, and to what extent, allocations of Federal funds allotted to the State will take into consideration the criteria set forth in the State plan pursuant to paragraph (6), and (E) indicates the extent to which consideration was given to the findings and recommendations of the State advisory council in its most recent evaluation report submitted pursuant to section 104;

"(6) sets forth in detail the policies and procedures to be followed by the State in the distribution of funds to local educational agencies in the State and for the uses of such funds, specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 122(a), for the programs,

services, and activities set forth in the program plans submitted pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5), which policies and procedures assure that—

"(A) due consideration will be given to the results of periodic evaluations of State and local vocational education programs, services, and activities in the light of information regarding current and projected manpower needs and job opportunities, particularly new and emerging needs and opportunities on the local, State, and national levels,

"(B) due consideration will be given to the relative vocational education needs of all population groups in all geographic areas and communities in the State, particularly persons with academic, socioeconomic, mental, and physical handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational education programs,

"(C) due consideration will be given to the relative ability of particular local educational agencies within the State, particularly those in economically depressed areas and those with high rates of unemployment, to provide the resources necessary to meet the vocational education needs in the areas or communities served by such agencies,

"(D) due consideration will be given to the cost of the programs, services, and activities provided by local educational agencies which is in excess of the cost which may be normally attributed to the cost of education in such local educational agencies,

"(E) funds made available under this title will not be allocated to local educational agencies in a manner, such as the matching of local expenditures at a percentage ratio uniform throughout the State, which fails to take into consideration the criteria set forth in paragraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D),

"(F) applications from local educational agencies for funds—

"(i) have been developed in consultation with representatives of the educational and training resources available to the area to be served by the applicant,

"(ii) are designed to provide the persons to be served with education programs which will make substantial progress toward preparing such persons for a career,

"(iii) include assurances of adequate planning to meet the vocational education needs of potential students in the area or community served by such agency, and,

"(iv) include a plan, related to the appropriate comprehensive area manpower plan (if any), for meeting the vocational education needs in the area or community served by such agency; and

"(v) indicate how, and to what extent the vocational education programs, services, and activities proposed in the application will meet the needs set forth pursuant to clause (iii); and

"(G) no local educational agency which is making a reasonable tax effort, as defined by regulations, will be denied funds for the establishment of new vocational education pro-

grams solely because the local educational agency is unable to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of such new programs;

"(7) provides minimum qualification for teachers, teacher-trainees, supervisors, directors, and other personnel having responsibilities for vocational education in the State and the policies and procedures developed to improve the qualifications of such personnel and to insure that such qualifications continue to reflect a direct relationship with the need for personnel in vocational education programs carried out under the State plan;

"(8) provides for entering into cooperative arrangements with the system of public employment offices in the State approved by the State board and by the State head of such system, looking toward such offices making available to the State board and local educational agencies occupational information regarding reasonable prospects of employment in the community and elsewhere, and toward consideration of such information by such board and agencies in providing vocational guidance and counseling to students and prospective students and in determining the occupations for which persons are to be trained; and looking toward guidance and counseling personnel of the State board and local educational agencies making available to public employment offices information regarding the occupational qualifications of persons leaving or completing vocational education courses or schools, and toward consideration of such information by such offices in the occupational guidance and placement of such persons;

"(9) provides that in the development of vocational education programs, services and activities under this title, there may be, in addition to the cooperative arrangements provided for in paragraph (8), cooperative arrangements with other agencies, organizations, and institutions concerned with manpower needs and job opportunities, such as institutions of higher education, and model city, business, labor, and community action organizations;

"(10) provides that effective use will be made of the results and experience of programs and projects assisted under other parts of this title;

"(11) provides assurance that Federal funds made available under this part will be so used as to supplement, and to the extent practical, increase the amount of State and local funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the uses set forth in section 122(a), so that all persons in all communities of the State will as soon as possible have ready access to vocational training suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit therefrom, and in no case supplant such State or local funds;

"(12) sets forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including such funds paid by the State to local educational agencies) under this title;

"(13) provides that any local educational agency dissatisfied with final action with respect to any application for funds under this title shall be given reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing;

"(14) provides assurance that the requirements of section 106 will be complied with on all construction projects in the State assisted under this title;

"(15) provides for compliance with the requirements with respect to the use of funds set forth in section 122(c);

"(16) provides that grants made from sums appropriated under section 102(b) shall (A) be allocated within the State to areas of high concentration of youth unemployment and school dropouts, and (B) be made only if (i) to the extent consistent with the number of students enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served whose educational needs are of the type which the program or project involved is to meet, provision has been made for the participation of such students, and (ii) effective policies and procedures will be adopted which assure that Federal funds made available under this section to accommodate students in nonprofit private schools will not be commingled with State or local funds;

"(17) provides for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

"(18) includes provisions which shall assure that funds authorized by this title will not be used for any program of vocational education (except homemaking programs under part F) which cannot be demonstrated to (A) prepare students for employment or (B) be necessary to prepare individuals for successful completion of such a program, or (C) be of significant assistance to individuals enrolled in making an informed and meaningful occupational choice.

"(b) The Commissioner shall not approve a State plan under this section until he has made specific findings as to the compliance of such plan with the requirements of this part and he is satisfied that adequate procedures are set forth to insure that the assurances and provisions of such plan will be carried out.

"(c)(1) The Commissioner shall not finally disapprove any plan submitted under subsection (a), or any modification thereof, without first affording the State board submitting the plan reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

"(2) Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State board administering a State plan approved under subsection (a), finds that—

"(A) the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of subsection (a), or

"(B) in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any such provision,

the Commissioner shall notify such State board that no further payments will be made to the State under this title (or, in his discretion, further payments to the State will be limited to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure) until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Commissioner shall make no further payments to such State under this title (or shall limit payments to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure).

"(3) A State board which is dissatisfied with a final action of the Commissioner under this subsection or subsection (b) may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the State is located, by filing a petition with such court within sixty days after such final action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner, or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Commissioner thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, but until the filing of the record the Commissioner may modify or set aside his action. The findings of the Commissioner as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, any action of the Commissioner shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this subsection shall not, unless so specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commissioner's action.

"(d) (1) If any local educational agency is dissatisfied with the final action of the State board with respect to approval of an application by such local agency for a grant pursuant to this title, such local agency may, within sixty days after such final action or notice thereof, whichever is later, file with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the State board. The State board thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which the State board based its action as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

"(2) The findings of fact by the State board, if supported by substantial evidence shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the State board to take further evidence, and the State board may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify its previous action, and shall certify to the court the record of the further proceedings.

"(3) The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the State board or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES

"SEC. 124. (a) The Commissioner shall pay, from the amount available to the State for grants under this part, to each State an amount equal to 50 per centum of the State and local expenditures in carrying out its State plan as approved pursuant to section 123, except that—

"(1) *allotments of States under section 103 from sums appropriated under section 102(b) may be used, at the discretion of the Commissioner, for paying all or part of the expenditures of the States from such allotments; and*

"(2) *in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and America Samoa, such amount shall be equal to 100 per centum of such expenditures.*

"(b) *Payments under this title may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.*

"(c) *No payments shall be made in any fiscal year under this title to any local educational agency or to any State unless the Commissioner finds, in the case of a local educational agency, that the combined fiscal effort of that agency and the State with respect to the provision of vocational education by that agency for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such combined fiscal effort for that purpose for the second preceding fiscal year or, in the case of a State, that the fiscal effort of that State for vocational education in that State for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such fiscal effort for vocational education for the second preceding fiscal year.*

"PART C—RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

"AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

"SEC. 131. (a) *From 50 per centum of the sums available to each State for the purposes of this part the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education, public and private agencies and institutions, State boards, and, with the approval of the appropriate State board, to local educational agencies in that State for the purposes set forth in section 132, except that no grant may be made other than to a nonprofit agency or institution.*

"(b) *The remaining 50 per centum of the sums available to each State for the purposes of this part shall be used by its State board, in accordance with its State plan, (1) for paying up to 75 per centum of the costs of the State research coordination unit, and (2) for grants to colleges and universities, and other public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions, and local educational agencies and contracts with private agencies, organizations, and institutions to pay 90 per centum of the costs of programs and projects for (i) research and training programs, (ii) experimental, developmental, or pilot programs developed by such institutions and agencies and designed to meet the special vocational needs of youths, particularly youths in economically depressed communities who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs, and (iii) the dissemination of information derived from the foregoing programs or from research and demonstrations in the field of vocational education, which programs and projects have been recommended by the State research coordination unit or by the State advisory council.*

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

"SEC. 132. *The funds available for grants and contracts under section 131(a) may be used for—*

"(1) *research in vocational education;*

"(2) *training programs designed to familiarize persons involved in vocational education with research findings and successful pilot and demonstration projects in vocational education;*

"(3) *experimental, developmental, and pilot programs and projects designed to test the effectiveness of research findings;*

"(4) *demonstration and dissemination projects;*

"(5) *the development of new vocational education curricula; and*

"(6) *projects in the development of new careers and occupations, such as—*

"(A) *research and experimental projects designed to identify new careers in such fields as mental and physical health, crime prevention and correction, welfare, education, municipal services, child care, and recreation requiring less training than professional positions and to delineate within such careers roles with the potential for advancement from one level to another;*

"(B) *training and development projects designed to demonstrate improved methods of securing the involvement, cooperation, and commitment of both the public and private sectors toward the end of achieving greater coordination and more effective implementation of programs for the employment of persons in the fields described in subparagraph (A), including programs to prepare professionals (including administrators) to work effectively with aides; and*

"(C) *projects to evaluate the operation of programs for the training, development, and utilization of public service aides, particularly their effectiveness in providing satisfactory work experiences and in meeting public needs.*

"APPLICATIONS

"SEC. 133. (a) *A grant or contract under section 131(a) may be made upon application to the Commissioner at such time or times, in such manner, and containing, or accompanied by, such information as the Commissioner deems necessary. Such application shall contain—*

"(1) *a description of the nature, duration, purpose, and plan of the project;*

"(2) *the qualifications of the principal staff who will be responsible for the project;*

"(3) *a justification of the amount of grant funds requested;*

"(4) *the portion of the cost to be borne by the applicant; and*

"(5) *such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant.*

"(b) *The Commissioner may not approve an application until such application has been reviewed by a panel of experts who are not employees of the Federal Government.*

"PAYMENTS

"SEC. 134. *From the amount available for grants or contracts under section 131(a), the Commissioner shall pay to each applicant part of the amount expended by such applicant in accordance with the application approved pursuant to section 133.*

"PART D—EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

"FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

"SEC. 141. *The Congress finds that it is necessary to reduce the continuing seriously high level of youth unemployment by developing means for giving the same kind of attention as is now given to the college preparation needs of those young persons who go on to college, to the job preparation needs of the two out of three young persons who end their education at or before completion of the secondary level, too many of whom face long and bitter months of job hunting or marginal work after leaving school. The purposes of this part, therefore, are to stimulate, through Federal financial support, new ways to create a bridge between school and earning a living for young people, who are still in school, who have left school either by graduation or by dropping out, or who are in postsecondary programs of vocational preparation, and to promote cooperation between public education and manpower agencies.*

"AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

"SEC. 142. (a) *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, $57,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $75,000,000 for each of the two succeeding fiscal years to enable the Commissioner to carry out the provisions of this part.*

"(b)(1) *From the sums appropriated pursuant to this part the Commissioner shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 3 per centum thereof, as he may determine and shall allot such amount among Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands according to their respective needs for assistance under this part.*

"(2) *From the remainder of such sums the Commissioner shall allocate $200,000 to each State (except for those provided for in paragraph (1)), and he shall in addition allocate to each such State an amount which bears the same ratio to any residue of such remainder as the population aged fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, in the State bears to the population of such ages in all such States.*

"(c) *From 50 per centum of the sums allotted to each State for the purposes of this part, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to or contracts with State boards or local educational agencies for the purpose of stimulating and assisting in the development, establishment, and operation of programs or projects designed to carry out the purposes of this part. The Commissioner also may make, in such State from such sums, grants to other public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions, or contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions, when such grants or contracts will make an especially significant contribution to attaining the objectives of this part.*

"(d) *The State board may use the remaining 50 per centum of such sums for making grants to local educational agencies or other public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions, or contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions including business and industrial concerns, upon such terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this part and with its State*

plan approved pursuant to section 123, as it determines will most effectively carry out the development, establishment, and operation of exemplary and innovative occupational education programs or projects designed to serve as models for use in vocational education programs.

"USES OF FUNDS

"SEC. 143. (a) *Grants or contracts pursuant to this part may be made, upon terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this part, to pay all or part of the cost of—*

"(1) *planning and developing exemplary programs or projects such as those described in paragraph (2), or*

"(2) *establishing, operating, or evaluating exemplary programs or projects designed to carry out the purposes set forth in section 141, and to broaden occupational aspirations and opportunities for youths, with special emphasis given to youths who have academic, socioecomonic, or other handicaps, which programs or projects may, among others, include—*

"(A) *those designed to familiarize elementary and secondary school students with the broad range of occupations for which special skills are required and the requisites for careers in such occupations;*

"(B) *programs or projects for students providing educational experiences through work during the school year or in the summer;*

"(C) *programs or projects for intensive occupational guidance and counseling during the last years of school and for initial job placement;*

"(D) *programs or projects designed to broaden or improve vocational education curriculums;*

"(E) *exchanges of personnel between schools and other agencies, institutions, or organizations participating in activities to achieve the purposes of this part, including manpower agencies and industry;*

"(F) *programs or projects for young workers released from their jobs on a part-time basis for the purpose of increasing their educational attainment; and*

"(G) *programs or projects at the secondary level to motivate and provide preprofessional preparation for potential teachers for vocational education.*

"(b)(1) *A grant or contract pursuant to this part may be made only if the Commissioner is in the case of grants or contracts made by him, or the State board, in the case of grants or contracts made by it, determines—*

"(A) *that effective procedures will be adopted by grantees and contractors to coordinate the development and operation of other programs and projects carried out under grants or contracts pursuant to this part, with the appropriate State plan, and with other public and private programs having the same or similar purposes;*

"(B) *that to the extent consistent with the number of students enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served whose educational needs are of the type which the program or project involved is to meet, provision has been made for the participation of such students; and*

"(C) that effective policies and procedures will be adopted which assure that Federal funds made available under this part will not be commingled with State or local funds.

"(2) The amount available to a State pursuant to section 142(d) shall be available for obligation for grants or contracts pursuant to the State plan approved under section 123, for paying all of the cost of programs described in section 142(d) and section 143(a) during that year and the succeeding fiscal year.

"(3) No grant or contract (other than a grant or contract with a State board) shall be made by the Commissioner under section 142(c) with respect to any program or project unless such program or project has been submitted to the State board in the State in which it is to be conducted and has not been disapproved by the State board within sixty days of such submission or within such longer period of time as the Commissioner may determine pursuant to regulations.

"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless hereafter enacted expressly in limitation of the provisions of this paragraph, funds available to Commissioner pursuant to section 142(c) shall remain available until expended.

"PAYMENTS

"SEC. 144. From the amount available for grants and contracts, under this part pursuant to section 142(c), in the appropriate State, the Commissioner shall pay to each applicant an amount equal to the amount expended by such applicant in accordance with the approved application. Such payment may be made on such terms as are approved in such application. Payments pursuant to grants under this part may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Commissioner may determine.

"LIMITATION ON DURATION OF ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 145. Financial assistance may not be given under this part to any program or project for a period exceeding three years.

"PART E—RESIDENTIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

"DEMONSTRATION SCHOOLS

"SEC. 151. (a) For the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility and desirability of residential vocational education schools for certain youths of high school age, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants, out of sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) to State boards, to colleges and universities, and with the approval of the appropriate State board, to public educational agencies, organizations or institutions for the construction, equipment, and operation of residential schools to provide vocational education (including room, board, and other necessities) for youths, at least fifteen years of age and less than twenty-one years of age at the time of enrollment, who need full-time study on a residential basis in order to benefit fully from such education. In making such grants, the Commissioner shall give special consideration to the needs of large urban areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed and shall seek to attain, as nearly as practicable in the light of the

purposes of this section, an equitable geographical distribution of such schools.

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of this section $25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, $30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $35,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for the succeeding fiscal year.

"STATE PROGRAMS

"SEC. 152. (a)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, for grants to the States to provide residential vocational education facilities in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(2) From the sums appropriated under paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to such sums as the population of each State bears to the population of all the States.

"(3) For purposes of this section—

"(A) the term 'State' does not include Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;

"(B) the amount allotted under this subsection to any State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, shall be available for payments to applicants with approved applications in that State during that year and the next fiscal year; and

"(C) the amount of any State's allotment under subsection (a)(2) for any fiscal year, which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the State's plan approved under subsection (b), shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner may fix, and on the basis of such factors as he determines to be equitable and reasonable, to other States which as determined by the Commissioner are able to use without delay any amounts so reallotted for the purposes set forth in subsection (b). Any amount reallotted to a State under this paragraph during such year shall be deemed part of its allotment for such year.

"(b)(1) Funds allotted to the States under subsection (a) shall be used by the State, or, with the approval of the State boards, by public educational agencies, organizations, or institutions within such State, to pay the Federal share of the cost of planning, constructing, and operating residential vocational education facilities to provide vocational education (including room, board, and other necessities) for youths, at least age fourteen but who have not attained age twenty-one at the time of admission to the training program, who need full-time study on a residential basis and who can profit from vocational education instruction. In the administration of the program conducted under this section, special consideration shall be given to needs in geographical areas having substantial or disproportionate numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed, and to serving persons from such areas.

"(2) For purposes of this section, the Federal share of the cost of planning, constructing, and operating residential vocational education facilities shall not exceed 90 per centum of the costs incurred in any fiscal year.

"(c) For purposes of this section the State plan approved under section 123 shall set forth the policies and procedures to be used by the State in determining the size and location of such residential vocational facilities, taking into account the use of existing vocational education facilities. Such policies and procedures must give assurance that—

"(1) adequate provision will be made for the appropriate selection without regard to sex, race, color, religion, national origin or place of residence within the State of students needing education and training at such school;

"(2) the residential school facility will be operated and maintained for the purpose of conducting a residential vocational education school program;

"(3) vocational course offerings at such school will include fields for which available labor market analyses indicate a present or continuing need for trained manpower, and that the courses offered will be appropriately designed to prepare enrollees for entry into employment or advancement in such fields; and

"(4) no fees, tuition, or other charges will be required of students who occupy the residential vocational education facility.

"(d) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'residential school facility' means a school facility (as defined in section 108(3)), used for residential vocational education purposes. Such term also includes dormitory, cafeteria, and recreational facilities, and such other facilities as the Commissioner determines are appropriate for a residential vocational education school,

"(2) the term 'operation' means maintenance and operation, and includes the cost of salaries, equipment, supplies, and materials, and may include but is not limited to other reasonable costs of services and supplies needed by residential students, such as clothing and transportation.

GRANTS TO REDUCE BORROWING COSTS FOR SCHOOLS AND DORMITORIES

"SEC. 153. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to make annual grants to State boards, to colleges and universities, and with the approval of the appropriate State board, to public educational agencies, organizations, or institutions to reduce the cost of borrowing funds for the construction of residential schools and dormitories to provide vocational education for youths, at least fourteen years of age and less than twenty-one years of age at the time of enrollment, who need full-time study on a residential basis in order to benefit fully from such education. In making contracts for such grants, the Commissioner shall give special consideration to the needs of urban and rural areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed and shall seek to attain an equitable geographical distribution of such schools.

"(b) Annual grants with respect to the construction of any such residential school shall be made over a fixed period not exceeding forty years, and provision for such grants shall be embodied in a contract guaranteeing their payment over such period. Each such grant shall be in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the average annual debt service required to be paid, during the life of the loan, on the amount borrowed for the construction of such facilities, and (2) the

average annual debt service which the institution would be required to pay, during the life of the loan, with respect to such amounts if the applicable interest rate were 3 per centum per annum.

"(c) The Commissioner shall not enter into a contract for grants under this section unless he determines that the amount borrowed does not exceed the total cost of construction of the facilities, and that such construction will be undertaken in an economical manner and will not be of elaborate or extravagant design or materials.

"(d)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the payment of annual grants in accordance with this section.

"(2) Contracts for annual grants under this section shall not be entered into for an aggregate amount greater than is authorized in appropriation Acts; and in any event the total amount of annual grants which may be paid in any year pursuant to contracts entered into under this section shall not exceed $5,000,000, which amount shall be increased by $5,000,000 on July 1, 1969.

"PART F—CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING EDUCATION

"AUTHORIZATION

"SEC. 161. (a)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $25,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, $35,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, $50,000,000, for the purposes of this part. From the sums appropriated pursuant to this paragraph for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which shall be computed in the same manner as allotments to States under section 103 except that, for the purposes of this section, there shall be no reservation of 10 per centum of such sums for research and training programs and 100 per centum of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section shall be allotted among the States.

"(2) The amount of any State's allotment under paragraph (1) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the part of the State's plan approved under subsection (b) shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner may fix, and on the basis of such factors as he determines to be equitable and reasonable, to other States which, as determined by the Commissioner, are able to use without delay any amounts so reallotted for the purposes set forth in subsection (b). Any amount reallotted to a State under this paragraph during such year shall be deemed part of its allotment for such year.

"(b) For purposes of this part the State plan approved under section 123 shall set forth a program under which Federal funds paid to a State from its allotment under subsection (a) will be expended solely for (1) educational programs which (A) encourage home economics to give greater consideration to social and cultural conditions and needs, especially in economically depressed areas, (B) encourage preparation for professional leadership, (C) are designed to prepare youths and adults for the role of homemaker, or to contribute to the employability of such youths and adults in the dual role of homemaker and wage earner, (D) include consumer education programs, and (E) are designed for persons who have entered, or are preparing to enter,

the work of the home, and (2) ancillary services, activities and other means of assuring quality in all homemaking education programs, such as teacher training and supervision, curriculum development research, program evaluation, special demonstration and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, provision of equipment, and State administration and leadership.

"(c) From a State's allotment under this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the Commissioner shall pay to such State an amount equal to 50 per centum of the amount expended for the purposes set forth in subsection (b), except that, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and the two succeeding fiscal years, the Commissioner shall pay an amount equal to 90 per centum of the amount used in areas described in subsection (d). No State shall receive payments under this section for any fiscal year in excess of its allotment under subsection (a) for such fiscal year.

"(d) At least one-third of the Federal funds made available under this section shall be used in economically depressed areas or areas with high rates of unemployment for programs designed to assist consumers and to help improve home environments and the quality of family life.

"PART G—COOPERATIVE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

"FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

"SEC. 171. The Congress finds that cooperative work-study programs offer many advantages in preparing young people for employment. Through such programs, a meaningful work experience is combined with formal education enabling students to acquire knowledge, skills, and appropriate attitudes. Such programs remove the artificial barriers which separate work and education and, by involving educators with employers, create interaction whereby the needs and problems of both are made known. Such interaction makes it possible for occupational curricula to be revised to reflect current needs in various occupations. It is the purpose of this part to assist the State to expand cooperative work-study programs by providing financial assistance for personnel to coordinate such programs, and to provide instruction related to the work experience; to reimburse employers when necessary for certain added costs incurred in providing on-the-job training through work experience; and to pay costs for certain services, such as transportation of students or other unusual costs that the individual students may not reasonably be expected to assume while pursuing a cooperative work-study program.

"AUTHORIZATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

"SEC. 172. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, $20,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $35,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, $50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, $75,000,000, for making grants to the States for programs of vocational education designed to prepare students for employment through cooperative work-study arrangements.

"(b)(1) From the sums appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall reserve such amount, but not in

excess of 3 per centum thereof, as he may determine, and shall apportion such amount among Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, according to their respective needs for assistance under this section. From the remainder of such sums the Commissioner shall allocate $200,000 to each State, and he shall in addition allocate to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to any residue of such remainder as the population aged fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, in the State bears to the population of such ages in all the States. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term 'State' does not include the areas referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph.

"(2) The amount of any State's allotment under this section for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the part of the State's plan approved under section 173 shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner may fix, and on the basis of such factors as he determines to be equitable and reasonable, to other States which as determined by the Commissioner are able to use without delay any amounts so reallotted for the purposes set forth in section 173. Any amount reallotted to a State under this paragraph during such year shall be deemed part of its allotment for such year.

"(3) The population of particular age groups of a State or of all the States shall be determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the latest available estimates furnished by the Department of Commerce.

"PLAN REQUIREMENT

"SEC. 173. (a) A State, in order to participate in the program authorized by this part, shall submit, as part of its State plan, to the Commissioner, through its State board, a plan which shall set forth policies and procedures to be used by the State board in establishing cooperative work-study programs through local educational agencies with participation of public and private employers. Such policies and procedures must give assurance that—

"(1) funds will be used only for developing and operating cooperative work-study programs as defined in section 175 which provide training opportunities that may not otherwise be available and which are designed to serve persons who can benefit from such programs;

"(2) necessary procedures are established for cooperation with employment agencies, labor groups, employers, and other community agencies in identifying suitable jobs for persons who enroll in cooperative work-study programs;

"(3) provision is made for reimbursement of added costs to employers for on-the-job training of students enrolled in cooperative programs, provided such on-the-job training is related to existing carrier opportunities susceptible of promotion and advancement and does not displace other workers who perform such work;

"(4) ancillary services and activities to assure quality in cooperative work-study programs are provided for, such as preservice and inservice training for teacher coordinators, supervision, curriculum materials, and evaluation;

"(5) priority for funding cooperative work-study programs through local educational agencies, is given to areas that have high rates of school dropouts and youth unemployment;

"(6) to the extent consistent with the number of students enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served, whose educational needs are of the type which the program or project involved is to meet, provision has been made for the participation of such students;

"(7) Federal funds made available under this part will not be commingled with State or local funds; and

"(8) such accounting, evaluation, and follow-up procedures as the Commissioner deems necessary will be provided.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve such part of its State plan which fulfills the conditions specified above, and the provisions of part B (relating to the disapproval of State plans) shall apply to this section.

"USE OF FUNDS

"SEC. 174. Funds allocated under this part for cooperative work-study programs shall be available for paying all or part of the State's expenditures under its State plan for this part for any fiscal year, but not in excess of its allotment under section 172.

"DEFINITION

"SEC. 175. For purposes of this part, the term 'cooperative work-study program' means a program of vocational education for persons who, through a cooperative arrangement between the school and employers, receive instruction, including required academic courses and related vocational instruction by alternation of study in school with a job in any occupational field, but these two experiences must be planned and supervised by the school and employers so that each contributes to the student's education and to his employability. Work periods and school attendance may be on alternate half-days, full-days, weeks, or other periods of time in fulfilling the cooperative work-study program.

"PART H—WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENT

"SEC. 181. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969 and June 30, 1970 for the purposes of this part.

"(b) (1) From the sums appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to such sums for such year as the population aged fifteen to twenty, inclusive, of the State, in the preceding fiscal year bears to the population aged fifteen to twenty, inclusive, of all the States in such preceding year.

"(2) The amount of any State's allotment under paragraph (1) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the part of the State's plan approved pursuant to section 182 shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner may fix, to other States in proportion to the original allotments to such States under paragraph (1) for such year, but with such proportionate amount for any such other States being reduced to the extent it ex-

ceeds the sum the Commissioner estimates such State needs and will be able to use for such year and the total of such reductions shall be similarly reallotted among the States not suffering such a reduction. Any amount reallotted to a State under this paragraph during such year shall be deemed part of its allotment for such year.

"PLAN REQUIREMENT

"SEC. 182. (a) To be eligible to participate in the program authorized by this part, a State shall submit as a part of its State plan through its State board to the Commissioner a plan, in such detail as the Commissioner determines necessary, which—

"(1) designates the State board as the sole agency for administration of the plan, or for supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies;

"(2) sets forth the policies and procedures to be followed by the State in approving work-study programs, under which policies and procedures funds paid to the State from its allotment under section 181 will be expended solely for the payment of compensation of students employed pursuant to work-study programs which meet the requirements of subsection (b), except that not to exceed 1 per centum of any such allotment, or $10,000, whichever is the greater, may be used to pay the cost of developing the plan required by this section and the cost of administering such plan after its approval under this section;

"(3) sets forth principles for determining the priority to be accorded applications from local educational agencies for work-study programs, which principles shall give preference to applications submitted by local educational agencies serving communities having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or who are unemployed, and provides for undertaking such programs, insofar as financial resources available therefor make possible in the order determined by the application of such principles;

"(4) sets forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including such funds paid by the State to local educational agencies) under this part; and

"(5) provides for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this part, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Comissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a work-study program shall—

"(1) be administered by the local educational agency and made reasonably available (to the extent of available funds) to all youths in the area served by such agency who are able to meet the requirements of paragraph (2);

"(2) provide that employment under such work-study program shall be furnished only to a student who (A) has been accepted for enrollment as a full-time student in a vocational education program which meets the standards prescribed by the State board and the local educational agency for vocational education pro-

grams assisted under this title, or in the case of a student already enrolled in such a program, is in good standing and in full-time attendance, (B) is in need of the earnings from such employment to commence or continue his vocational education program, and (C) is at least fifteen years of age and less than twenty-one years of age at the commencement of his employment, and is capable, in the opinion of the appropriate school authorities, of maintaining good standing in his vocational education program while employed under the work-study program;

"(3) provide that no student shall be employed under such work-study program for more than fifteen hours in any week in which classes in which he is enrolled are in session, or for compensation which exceeds $45 in any month or $350 in any academic year or its equivalent, unless the student is attending a school which is not within reasonable commuting distance from his home, in which case his compensation may not exceed $60 in any month or $500 in any academic year or its equivalent;

"(4) provide that employment under such work-study program shall be for the local educational agency or for some other public agency or institution; and

"(5) provide that, in each fiscal year during which such program remains in effect, such agency shall expend (from sources other than payments from Federal funds under this section) for the employment of its students (whether or not in employment eligible for assistance under this section) an amount that is not less than its average annual expenditure for work-study programs of a similar character during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which its work-study program under this section is approved.

"(c) The provisions of part B shall be applicable to the Commissioner's actions with respect to plans submitted under this section.

"PAYMENTS

"SEC. 183. (a) From a State's allotment under this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, the Commissioner shall pay to such State an amount equal to 80 per centum of (1) the amount expended for compensation of students employed pursuant to work-study programs under the part of the State's plan approved under section 182, plus (2) an amount, not to exceed 1 per centum of such allotment, or $10,000, whichever is the greater, expended for the development of such plan and for the administration of such plan after its approval by the Commissioner. No State shall receive payments under this section for any fiscal year in excess of its allotment under section 181 for such fiscal year.

"(b) Such payments (adjusted on account of overpayments or underpayments previously made) shall be made by the Commissioner in advance on the basis of such estimates, in such installments, and at such times, as may be reasonably required for expenditures by the States of the funds allotted under section 181.

"STATUS OF PARTICIPANTS

"SEC. 184. Students employed in work-study programs under this part shall not by reason of such employment be deemed employees of the United States, or their service Federal service, for any purpose.

"PART I—CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"AUTHORIZATION

"SEC. 191. (a) The Congress finds that curriculum development in vocational education is complicated by the diversity of occupational objectives; variations due to geography; differences in educational levels and types of programs; and by the wide range of occupations which includes, but is not limited to, agriculture, food processing and preparation, trades and industry, distribution and marketing, technical, public service, health services, business, and office occupations. It is therefore the purpose of this section to enable the Commissioner to provide appropriate assistance to State and local educational agencies in the development of curriculums for new and changing occupations, and to coordinate improvements in, and dissemination of, existing curriculum materials.

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated $7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, for the purposes set forth in this section.

"(c)(1) Sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) shall be used by the Commissioner, after consultation with the appropriate State agencies and the National Council, to make grants to or contracts with colleges or universities, State boards, and other public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions, or contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions—

"(A) to promote the development and dissemination of vocational education curriculum materials for use in teaching occupational subjects, including curriculums for new and changing occupational fields;

"(B) to develop standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields;

"(C) to coordinate efforts of the States in the preparation of curriculum materials and prepare current lists of curriculum materials available in all occupational fields;

"(D) to survey curriculum materials produced by other agencies of Government, including the Department of Defense;

"(E) to evaluate vocational-technical education curriculum materials and their uses; and

"(F) to train personnel in curriculum development.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, 'curriculum materials' means materials consisting of a series of courses to cover instruction in any occupational field in vocational education which are designed to prepare persons for employment at the entry level or to upgrade occupational competencies of those previously or presently employed in any occupational field."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 102. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by section 101 shall become effective upon enactment.

(b) The amendments made by this Act to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 shall not, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, apply with respect to programs which are continuations of programs (including programs under part H) carried on under any State's plan during the preceding fiscal year.

REPEAL OF EARLIER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACTS

SEC. 103. Effective July 1, 1969, the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (the Act of June 8, 1936, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 15i–15m, 15o–15q, 15aa–15jj, 15aaa–15ggg), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931, relating to vocational education in Puerto Rico (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950, relating to vocational education in the Virgin Islands (20 U.S.C. 31–33), section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956, relating to vocational education in Guam (20 U.S.C. 34), and section 2 of the Act of September 25, 1962, relating to vocational education in American Samoa (48 U.S.C. 1667) are repealed.

USE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT

SEC. 104. Funds appropriated by the first section of the Smith-Hughes Act (that is the Act approved February 23, 1917, 39 Stat. 929, as amended (20 U.S.C. 11–15, 16–28)), shall be considered as funds appropriated pursuant to section 102(a) of this Act.

TITLE II—VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

SEC. 201. The Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting the following new part at the end of title V (the Education Professions Development Act):

"PART F—TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PERSONNEL

"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"SEC. 551. It is the purpose of this part to provide opportunities for experienced vocational educators to spend full-time in advanced study of vocational education for a period not to exceed three years in length; to provide opportunities to up-date the occupational competencies of vocational education teachers through exchanges of personnel between vocational education programs and commercial, industrial, or other public or private employment related to the subject matter of vocational education; and to provide programs of inservice teacher education and short-term institutes for vocational education personnel.

"LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AWARDS

"SEC. 552. (a) In order to meet the needs in all the States for qualified vocational education personnel (such as administrators, supervisors, teacher educators, researchers, and instructors in vocational education programs) the Commissioner shall make available leadership development awards in accordance with the provisions of this part only upon his determination that—

"(A) persons selected for awards have had not less than two years of experience in vocational education or in industrial training, or military technical training; or, in the case of researchers, experience in social science research which is applicable to vocational education; or

"(B) persons receiving such awards are currently employed or are reasonably assured of employment in vocational education and

have successfully completed, as a minimum, a baccalaureate degree program; or

"(C) persons selected are recommended by their employer, or others, as having leadership potential in the field of vocational education and are eligible for admission as a graduate student to a program of higher education approved by the Commissioner under subsection (c).

"(b)(1) The Commissioner shall pay to persons selected for leadership development awards such stipends (including such allowances for subsistence and other expenses for such persons and their dependents) as he may determine to be consistent with prevailing practices under comparable federally supported programs.

"(2) The Commissioner shall (in addition to the stipends paid to persons under paragraph (1)) pay to the institution of higher education at which such person is pursuing his course of study such amount as the Commissioner may determine to be consistent with the prevailing practices under comparable federally supported programs not to exceed the equivalent of $3,500 per academic year, but any amount charged such person for tuition and nonrefundable fees and deposits shall be deducted from the amount payable to the institution of higher education under this subsection.

"(c) The Commissioner shall approve the vocational education leadership development program of an institution of higher education by the institution only upon finding that—

"(1) the institution offers a comprehensive program in vocational education with adequate supporting services and disciplines such as education administration, guidance and counseling, research, and curriculum development;

"(2) such program is designed to further substantially the objective of improving vocational education through providing opportunities for graduate training of vocational education teachers, supervisors, and administrators, and of university level vocational education teacher educators and researchers;

"(3) such programs are conducted by a school of graduate study in the institution of higher education; and

"(4) such program is also approved by the State board for vocational education in the State where the institution is located.

"(d) In order to meet the needs for qualified vocational education personnel such as teachers, administrators, supervisors, and teacher educators, in vocational education programs in all the States, the Commissioner in carrying out this section shall apportion leadership development awards equitably among the States, taking into account such factors as the State's vocational education enrollments, and the incidence of youth unemployment and school dropouts in the State.

"(e) Persons receiving leadership awards under the provisions of this section shall continue to receive the payments provided in subsection (b) only during such periods as the Commissioner finds that they are maintaining satisfactory proficiency in, and devoting essentially full-time to, study or research in the field of vocational education in an institution of higher education, and are not engaging in gainful employment, other than part-time employment by such institution in teaching, research, or similar activities, approved by the Commissioner.

"EXCHANGE PROGRAMS, INSTITUTES, AND INSERVICE EDUCATION FOR VOCATIONAL-EDUCATION TEACHERS, SUPERVISORS, COORDINATORS, AND ADMINISTRATORS

"SEC. 553. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to State boards, as defined in the Vocational Education Act of 1963, to pay the cost of carrying out cooperative arrangements for the training or retraining of experienced vocational education personnel such as teachers, teacher educators, administrators, supervisors, and coordinators, and other personnel, in order to strengthen education programs supported by this part and the administration of schools offering vocational education. Such cooperative arrangements may be between schools offering vocational education and private business or industry, commercial enterprises, or with other educational institutions (including those for the handicapped and delinquent).

"(b) Grants under this section may be used for projects and activities such as—

"(1) exchange of vocational education teachers and other staff members with skilled technicians or supervisors in industry (including mutual arrangements for preserving employment and retirement status, and other employment benefits during the period of exchange), and the development and operation of cooperative programs involving periods of teaching in schools providing vocational education and of experience in commercial, industrial, or other public or private employment related to the subject matter taught in such school;

"(2) inservice training programs for vocational education teachers and other staff members to improve the quality of instruction, supervision, and administration of vocational education programs; and

"(3) short-term or regular-session institutes, or other preservice and inservice training programs or projects designed to improve the qualifications of persons entering and reentering the field of vocational education, except that funds may not be used for seminars, symposia, workshops or conferences unless these are part of a continuing program of inservice or preservice training.

"(c) A grant may be made under this section only upon application to the Commissioner at such time or times and containing such information as he deems necessary. The Commissioner shall not approve an application unless it—

"(1) sets forth a program for carrying out one or more projects or activities which meet the requirements of subsection (b), and provides for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program;

"(2) sets forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this section for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available for purposes which meet the requirements of subsection (b), and in no case supplant such funds;

"(3) provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this section; and

"(4) provides for making such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may require to carry out his functions under this section, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"FAMILIARIZING TEACHERS WITH NEW CURRICULAR MATERIALS

"SEC. 554. In approving training and development programs for vocational education personnel, the Commissioner shall give special consideration to programs which are designed to familiarize teachers with new curricular materials in vocational education.

"APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

"SEC. 555. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part, the sum of $225,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and the sum of $235,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970."

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ADEQUATE LEADTIME, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 301. (a) Section 401 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (Public Law 90-247) is amended to read as follows:

"PROGRAMS SUBJECT TO THIS TITLE

"SEC. 401. The provisions of this title shall apply to any program for which the Commissioner of Education has responsibility for administration, either as provided by statute or by delegation pursuant to statute. Amendments to Acts authorizing such programs shall not affect the applicability of this title unless so specified by such amendments."

(b) Title IV of such Act is amended by inserting after section 405 the following new section:

"AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 406. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless expressly in limitation of the provisions of this title, funds appropriated for any fiscal year to carry out any of the programs to which this title is applicable shall remain available for obligation until the end of such fiscal year."

REDUCING AGE LIMIT IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

SEC. 302. Effective with respect to appropriations for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1969, section 303(a) of the Adult Education Act of 1966 (title III of Public Law 89-750, 80 Stat. 1216) is amended by striking out "eighteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixteen".

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

SEC. 303. (a) For the purpose of carrying out more effectively the provisions of the programs administered by him (including those administered by him by delegation), the Commissioner of Education—

(1) shall prepare and disseminate to all appropriate State and local agencies and institutions and others concerned with education, complete information on programs of Federal assistance;

(2) shall inform the public on federally supported programs for education by providing information to communications media; such dissemination activity shall include the development and issuance of materials which inform teachers, students, the disadvantaged, and dropouts of new and expanding opportunities for education, together with materials specifically directed to institutions or individuals vested with responsibility for one or more programs administered by the Commissioner;

(3) shall develop, on both formal and informal bases, a close liaison for interchange of ideas and information with representatives of American business and with service, labor, or other organizations, both public and private, to advance American education;

(4) shall collect data and information on programs qualifying for assistance under programs administered by him for the purpose of obtaining objective measurements of the effectiveness achieved in carrying out the purposes of such programs;

(5) may upon request provide advice, counsel, technical assistance, and demonstrations to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, or institutions of higher education undertaking to initiate or expand programs in order to increase the quality or depth or broaden the scope of such programs, and shall inform such agencies and institutions of the availability of assistance pursuant to this clause;

(6) shall prepare and disseminate to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and other appropriate agencies and institutions an annual report setting forth developments in the utilization and adaptation of programs administered by him; and

(7) may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, groups, or individuals to carry out the provisions of this section.

(b) (1) For such purpose and also for the purpose of carrying out more effectively other provisions of Federal law, the Commissioner, upon request from a State educational agency, shall provide counseling and technical assistance to elementary and secondary schools in rural areas, as defined by the Commissioner, of such State (A) in determining benefits available to such agencies and schools under Federal laws, and (B) in preparing applications and meeting other requirements for such benefits. Assistance pursuant to this subsection may, in accordance with such request, be provided by personnel from the Office of Education or be provided in the form of grants in such amounts as may be necessary for such State educational agency to employ such personnel as may be necessary to provide such assistance.

(2) The Commissioner is further authorized to provide the types of assistance available to elementary and secondary schools under paragraph (1) to institutions of higher education.

(c) The Commissioner shall prepare and make available in such form as he deems appropriate a catalog of all Federal education assistance programs whether or not such programs are administered by him. The catalog shall—

(1) identify each such program, and include the name of the program, the authorizing statute, the specific Federal administering officials and a brief description of such program;

(2) set forth the availability of benefits and eligibility restrictions in each such program;

(3) set forth the budget requests for each such program, past appropriations, obligations incurred, the average assistance provided under each such program, and pertinent financial information indicating (A) the size of each such program for selected fiscal years, and (B) any funds remaining available;

(4) set forth the prerequisites, including the cost to the recipient of receiving assistance under each such program, and any duties required of the recipient after receiving benefits;

(5) identify appropriate officials, in Washington, District of Columbia, as well as in each State and locality (if applicable), to whom application or reference for information for each such program may be made;

(6) set forth the application procedures;

(7) contain a detailed index designed to assist the potential beneficiary to identify all education assistance programs related to a particular need or category of potential beneficiaries;

(8) contain such other program information and data as the Commissioner deems necessary or desirable in order to assist the potential program beneficiary to understand and take advantage of each Federal education assistance program; and

(9) be transmitted to Congress within the first month of each regular session, together with a report setting forth the specific measures taken in the past year to simplify the various application forms and program guidelines a potential beneficiary would use to benefit from each Federal education assistance program, and to coordinate, simplify application forms and program guidelines.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1972, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(e) Section 806 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 shall become ineffective the first fiscal year for which funds are appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section.

TRAINING TEACHERS OF THE HANDICAPPED

SEC. 304. Section 1 of Public Law 85-926 (grants for teaching in the education of handicapped children) is amended by inserting "and other appropriate non-profit institutions or agencies" after the words "non-profit institutions of higher learning" wherever such words occur.

PREVENTION OF REDUCTION OF STATE AID ON ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874

SEC. 305. (a) Subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), is amended (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(d)", and (2) by adding the following new paragraph:

"(2) *No payments may be made during any fiscal year to any local educational agency in any State which has taken into consideration payments under this title in determining the eligibility of any local educational agency in that State for State aid (as defined by regulation), or the amount of that aid, with respect to free public education during that year or the preceding fiscal year, or which makes such aid available to local educational agencies in such a manner as to result in less State aid to any local educational agency which is eligible for payments under this title than such local educational agency would receive if it were not so eligible.*"

(*b*) *The amendments made by subsection (a) shall become effective with respect to each State on the first day of the first fiscal year which begins after the adjournment of the first complete legislative session (at which State aid may be considered) of such State's legislature held after the date of enactment of this Act.*

PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION STUDY

SEC. 306. The Commissioner of Education shall make a study of the feasibility of consolidation of education programs in order to provide for more efficient use of Federal funds at the local level and to simplify application procedures for such funds and shall, within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Congress a report on the results of the study and any recommendations for legislation which would facilitate consolidation of education programs.

STATE SCHOOLS FOR HANDICAPPED IN TERRITORIES

SEC. 307. Section 103(a)(4) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (title II of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended) is amended by inserting "except paragraph (5)," after "this subsection,".

JOB CORPS STUDY

SEC. 308. (a) The Commissioner of Education is authorized and directed to make a special study of the means by which the existing Job Corps facilities and programs established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 most effectively might, if determined feasible, be transferred to State or joint Federal-State operation in conjunction with the program of Residential Vocational Education authorized by part E of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

(*b*) *The Commissioner shall consult with other Federal officers, State boards of vocational education, and such other individuals and organizations as he may deem necessary for this study, and shall make a report of his findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of the Congress not later than March 1, 1969.*

HEAD START STUDY

SEC. 309. The President shall make a special study of whether the responsibility for administering the Head Start program established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 should continue to be vested in the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, should be transferred to another agency of the Government, or should be dele-

gated to another such agency pursuant to the provisions of section 602(d) of the aforementioned Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and shall submit the findings of this study to the Congress not later than March 1, 1969.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL D. PERKINS,
EDITH GREEN,
ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,
JOHN BRADEMAS,
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
JAMES H. SCHEUER, Jr.,
LLOYD MEEDS,
CARL ALBERT,
WILLIAM H. AYRES,
ALBERT H. QUIE,
JOHN ASHBROOK,
ALPHONZO BELL,
BILL SCHERLE,
JOHN DELLENBACK,
EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN,
WILLIAM A. STEIGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WAYNE MORSE,
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
JOSEPH CLARK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
GAYLORD NELSON,
WINSTON PROUTY,
J. JAVITS,
PETER DOMINICK,
GEORGE L. MURPHY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18366) to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof a new text. The conference report adopts provisions which are a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. Except for minor clarifying and technical changes, this statement explains the action taken by the committee of conference with respect to the differences between the House bill and the Senate amendment.

In general.—The House bill made extensive amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 using the "cut and bite" technique. The Senate amendment, in contrast, employed the technique of amending that act "to read as follows", extensively revising and reorganizing it. The substitute agreed upon in conference adopts the approach of the Senate amendment and so amends the Vocational Education Act of 1963 "to read as follows". This has necessitated a number of minor revisions in the language of the House bill, which have no substantive effect.

Disposition of provisions of the Senate amendment unrelated to vocational education.—The Senate amendment but not the House bill contained a provision amending title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 so as to continue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, the 25-percent reservation to the Commissioner for direct funding of local educational agency applications. The conference substitute does not contain this provision.

The Senate amendment authorized a new program for early education of handicapped children with authorizations of $5 million for fiscal year 1969 and $10 million for fiscal year 1970. Prior to the commencement of the conference the Congress had passed similar provisions as a separate measure (H.R. 18763). The conference substitute does not contain this provision.

The Senate amendment authorized a new preschool program for children from low-income families with an authorization of $375 million for fiscal year 1969 to be administered by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, such new program to replace the "Headstart" program, provisions for which were repealed by the Senate amendment. In lieu of the Senate amendment, the conference substitute contains a provision requiring the President to make a special study as to whether responsibility for administering the "Headstart" program should continue in the Office of Economic Opportunity, be transfered to another agency of the Government, or be delegated to another

agency. He is required to submit the findings of the study to the Congress no later than March 1, 1969.

The Senate amendment, but not the House bill, amended Public Law 85–926 (dealing with the training of teacher trainers of the handicapped) to authorize the making of grants to "other appropriate nonprofit institutions or agencies" in addition to existing authority to make grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education. The conference substitute contains this provision.

The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, contained an amendment to title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to extend its benefits to schools for the handicapped in the Trust Territory. The conference substitute contains this provision.

The Senate amendment, but not the House bill, prohibited payments to any State which considers in its distribution of State aid for educational assistance to local educational agencies for education, Federal funds available under Public Law 81–874. The conference substitute contains this provision.

The Senate amendment contained provisions, not contained in the House bill, establishing an emergency food service program for needy children and amending the Child Nutrition Act and the National School Lunch Act. These provisions are not contained in the conference substitute.

The Senate amendment contained provisions consolidating authority for the Commissioner of Education to carry out the collection and dissemination of information in connection with any education program administered by him. The House bill limited this authority to programs under the Vocational Education Act. The conference substitute contains the Senate provision.

The Senate amendment provided authority outside of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to require the Commissioner to provide technical assistance to elementary and secondary schools in rural areas in order to determine benefits available to them under Federal law and to assist them in the preparation of applications for such benefits. The Senate amendment also authorized the Commissioner to provide this type of assistance to institutions of higher education. The House bill contained no comparable provisions. The conference substitute contains the Senate provisions.

The Senate amendment contained provisions not contained in the House bill which precluded the Commissioner of Education from effecting in any manner, or agreeing to the consolidation of, any programs which result in the commingling in the Federal, State, or local level of funds derived from different appropriations. This Senate provision also precluded the transferral of funds derived from different appropriations to the use of any other program, and precluded sanctioning any agreement with a State agency which would have the effect of approving programs involving funds from different appropriations. This Senate amendment further precluded making any grants of contracts upon condition of the receipt of grants or contracts from another organization. The conference substitute does not contain these provisions.

The Senate amendment required the Commissioner to make a study of the feasibility of consolidating educational programs and to make

a report to the Congress of the study. The House bill had no comparable provision. The conference substitute contains the Senate provision.

The Senate amendment, but not the House bill, contained provisions precluding a local educational agency from receiving any financial assistance under the act or any act amended by the act unless the agency had certified to the Commissioner of Education that it appropriately enforces its compulsory school attendance rules. The Senate recedes.

The Senate amendment further required that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare make a study of State laws relating to compulsory school attendance rules to enable a determination of what Federal action should be taken to promote minimum education requirements. The House bill did not contain this provision. The Senate recedes.

The Senate amendment, but not the House bill, required the Commissioner to prepare and distribute a catalog of all Federal educational programs whether or not such programs are administered by him. The House bill contained no such provision. The conference substitute contains the Senate provision.

Authorizations.—Both bills contained provisions authorizing appropriations for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to make grants to States for comprehensive programs comparable to authority now contained in existing law. However, the House bill and Senate amendment differ in the level of limitations on such authorizations. In general, the conference substitute follows the provisions of the House bill with respect to the percentages of comprehensive grant funds which must be employed by States for certain specified uses. Such variations are specifically reflected in other portions of this report. The conference agreement with respect to funding authorizations is as follows:

Program	House	Senate	Conference
(1) Grants to States for comprehensive programs and training and research:			
Fiscal year 1969	[1] $355,000,000	$225,000,000	$355,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	565,000,000	517,500,000	565,000,000
Fiscal year 1971	565,000,000	675,000,000	675,000,000
Fiscal year 1972	565,000,000	675,000,000	675,000,000
Each year thereafter	565,000,000	----------	565,000,000
(2) Programs for disavantaged:			
Fiscal year 1969	40,000,000	----------	40,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	40,000,000	----------	40,000,000
(3) Administration of all new programs	[2]	[2]	[2]
(4) Administration by O.E. and States of comprehensive programs	[2]	[2]	[2]
(5) Work Study:			
Fiscal year 1969	35,000,000	----------	35,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	35,000,000	----------	35,000,000
(6) Exemplary programs:			
Fiscal year 1969	15,000,000	----------	15,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	25,000,000	57,500,000	57,500,000
Fiscal year 1971	----------	75,000,000	75,000,000
Fiscal year 1972	----------	75,000,000	75,000,000
(7) Cooperative Vocational Education:			
Fiscal year 1969	20,000,000	----------	20,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	50,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000
Fiscal year 1971	----------	50,000,000	50,000,000
Fiscal year 1972	----------	75,000,000	75,000,000
(8) Demonstration residential schools:			
Fiscal year 1969	----------	25,000,000	25,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	----------	30,000,000	30,000,000
Fiscal year 1971	----------	35,000,000	35,000,000
Fiscal year 1972	----------	35,000,000	35,000,000

Program	House	Senate	Conference
(9) Grants to States for residential schools:			
Fiscal year 1969	15,000,000	----------	15,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	15,000,000	----------	15,000,000
(10) Dormitories:			
Fiscal year 1969	5,000,000	----------	5,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	10,000,000	----------	10,000,000
(11) Consumer and homemaking education:			
Fiscal year 1970	15,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Fiscal year 1971	----------	35,000,000	35,000,000
Fiscal year 1972	----------	50,000,000	50,000,000
(12) Curriculum development:			
Fiscal year 1969	7,000,000	----------	7,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	10,000,000	----------	10,000,000
(13) National Advisory Council:			
Fiscal year 1969	100,000	(4)	100,000
Fiscal year 1970	150,000	(4)	150,000
Fiscal year 1971	----------	(4)	150,000
Fiscal year 1972	----------	(4)	150,000
Fiscal year 1973	----------	(4)	
(14) Vocational education professions development:			
Fiscal year 1969	25,000,000	----------	25,000,000
Fiscal year 1970	35,000,000	----------	35,000,000

[1] $5,000,000 reserved for Labor Department manpower studies on occupational training needs.
[2] 3 percent of grant or $50,000 whichever greater.
[3] Such sums as may be appropriated only through fiscal year 1973.
[4] Such sums as may be appropriated.
[5] Such sums as may be appropriated for each fiscal year.

(Note: This table does not show sums deleted in conference totaling $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1969 and $435,000,000 for fiscal year 1970 for programs in the Senate amendment but not in the House bill.)

Part A—General Provisions

Declaration of purpose.—The statement of purposes in both the House bill and Senate amendment contains identical language with respect to such purpose with the exception that the Senate adds additional emphasis to programs for students in postsecondary schools. The conference substitute retains the Senate language.

Labor Department manpower studies.—The House bill reserved from the amounts appropriated for comprehensive programs, $5 million for transfer to the Secretary of Labor to finance national, regional, State and local studies and projection of manpower needs. There is no comparable Senate provision. The agreement reached in conference retains this provision of the House bill.

Allotments to States.—In the allotment formula to the States, the House bill followed existing law with respect to the percentages of the funds which are distributed according to certain population groupings. The Senate amendment alters the percentages of these groupings as follows:

Senate amendment	*Existing law (percent)*
(a) Percentage (15–19 years old) 55 percent	50
(b) Percentage (20–24 years old) 30 percent	20
(c) Percentage (25–65 years old) 15 percent	15
(d) Percentage on same ratio as the total of group (a), (b), and (c) above	5

The conference substitute retains the formula in existing law.

The reallotment language in both the House bill and Senate amendment modified existing law. Existing law provides for reallotment in proportion to the original allotment. The House bill provided for a reallotment on the basis of equitable and reasonable factors determined by the Commissioner, and required reallotments of funds appropriated for programs for the disadvantaged be used only for that purpose. In contrast, the Senate amendment permitted the Commissioner to reallot first among other programs under parts other than B and C

within the State to which the original allotment was made, and then among other States. The House recedes; but the House requirement that funds appropriated for programs for the disadvantaged be reallotted only for that purpose is retained.

The House bill retained provisions of existing law with respect to the requirement that populations of particular age groups of a State shall be determined on the basis of the latest available estimates furnished by the Department of Commerce. The Senate amendment provided that such population determinations shall be on the basis of the latest estimates available to the Commissioner, dropping references to the Department of Commerce. The House recedes.

National Advisory Council.—The House bill retained the existing Advisory Committee on Vocational Education in addition to a newly created National Advisory Council. Both of these advisory groups have substantially the same functions. The Senate amendment provides solely for a National Advisory Council. The House recedes.

Under the House bill the National Advisory Council would consist of 15 members, not more than five of whom could be regular full-time Federal or State employees. The Senate amendment provided for a 21-member National Advisory Council. The House recedes.

Both versions of the legislation provided for representation of labor and management on the Council, but the Senate amendment specified that this representation must include persons knowledgeable about semiskilled, skilled, and technical employment in several specified occupational fields. The House recedes.

The Senate amendment, in contrast to the House bill, required membership representatives of local school boards and persons knowledgeable about postsecondary and adult vocational education programs and persons familiar with the special problems of the disadvantaged. The House recedes.

The Senate amendment provided that the representatives of the general public could not include Federal employees, but must include parents and students, and must constitute no less than one-third of the total membership. In contrast, the House bill provided for persons representative of local education agencies and not less than five persons representative of the general public. The conference report adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment on this matter.

The Senate amendment, but not the House bill, empowered the National Council to review State plans and advise the Commissioner as regards their approval and to conduct independent evaluations. The conference substitute drops the Senate provision requiring the Council to review State plans and advise the Commissioner with respect to their approval.

The House bill authorized $100,000 for fiscal year 1969 and $150,000 for fiscal year 1970 to pay for technical assistance for the National Advisory Council. The Senate amendment in contrast provides unlimited authorizations for each fiscal year through July 1, 1973. The conference agreement adopts the House provision as regards the monetary amount, while extending the authorization to fiscal 1972.

The Senate amendment required the National Council to review the possible local duplication of vocational education programs at the postsecondary and adult levels and to report its findings. The House bill contained no comparable provision. The conference report includes it.

State advisory councils.—Both versions of the legislation required each State to establish a State advisory council. However, the House bill required that the appointment of the council must be by the Governor while the Senate amendment provided that the council must be appointed by the State Board. The conference substitute provides that the council will be appointed by the Governor of the State, except that in States in which the State board is elective, it will appoint the members.

The House bill makes it clear in the listing of each category of representatives for the council that only one person need be selected from each category. In contrast, the Senate amendment is subject to the interpretation that more than one person be selected from each category listed. The Senate recedes.

Under the Senate amendment, the council must include persons representing State industrial and economic development and planning agencies, a requirement not contained in the House bill. The conference agreement includes the Senate provision with the deletion of reference to representation from planning agencies.

Both versions of the legislation required the council to include as members persons representative of certain generally described post-secondary educational institutions, but the Senate in the listing includes "adult education agencies or institutions," a term not employed in the House bill's corresponding listing. The House recedes.

The Senate amendment contained a requirement not included in the House bill that council members include those having special knowledge with respect to vocational education who are not involved in the administration of State or local vocational education programs. The House recedes.

The House bill, unlike the Senate amendment, contained a special requirement that the council include a person or persons familiar with programs of technical vocational education and training, including comprehensive secondary schools. The Senate recedes.

The House bill contained a requirement, not included in the Senate amendment, that the council include a person or persons representative of local educational agencies. The Senate recedes.

The House bill contained a provision not included in the Senate amendment that the council include a person or persons representing manpower and vocational education agencies in the State, including persons from the comprehensive area manpower planning system of the State. The Senate recedes.

Both versions of the legislation required representation on the council from educators serving large numbers of disadvantaged students, but the House bill provided that such person or persons must represent "school systems" and the Senate amendment required that they represent "local educational agencies." The Senate recedes.

The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, required representation of persons who are members of school boards. The House recedes.

The House bill required representation on the council of persons from the general public, "including persons representative of and knowledgeable about the poor and disadvantaged" but who are not qualified for membership under the previously described categories, which general public representatives shall constitute not less than one-third of the Board. In contrast, the Senate amendment simply required that the Board include representatives of the general public "such as

members of parent-teacher associations and youth groups." The conference substitute adopts the House provision, with the deletion of the one-third requirement.

Both versions of the legislation provide similar functions for the State Advisory Council, but differ in the following respects:

(*a*) The House bill specifies that the Council shall review annual program evaluations prepared by the State board;

(*b*) The Senate amendment contains a requirement that the State Advisory Council advise the State board on the disposition of applications for Federal funds for comprehensive programs which have been submitted to it. There is no comparable House provision;

(*c*) The Senate amendment contains a requirement, not contained in the House bill, that the State Council advise the State board on the results of research findings throughout the Nation and their applicability to problems within the State;

(*d*) The Senate amendment also contains a requirement, not contained in the House bill, requiring the Advisory Council to advise the State board on the success of exemplary vocational education programs in the Nation which could be adopted within the State;

(*e*) The Senate amendment contains a provision, not contained in the House bill, requiring the State Advisory Council to advise the State board on the development of applications of the State for grants under part E (State Special Emphasis Programs);

(*f*) The Senate amendment contains a requirement, not contained in the House bill, to the effect that the Council shall advise the State board on the distribution of funds and services to local educational agencies. In each of the above instances, except in (a), the Senate recedes.

The Senate amendment contained a specific requirement, not contained in the House bill, that the States shall certify the establishment of and the membership of the State advisory council to the Commissioner no less than 90 days prior to the beginning of any fiscal year in which the State desires to receive funds under title I. This provision is retained in the conference substitute, but a provision permitting the Commissioner to require the certification to contain additional information has not been retained. It appeared clear to the conferees that there existed ample authority for the Commissioner to require the submission of this information in other ways.

The Senate amendment contained a requirement, not contained in the House bill, that each State advisory council meet within 30 days after certification has been accepted by the Commissioner and select from its membership a chairman. The Senate amendment also contained a requirement, not contained in the House bill, that the time, place, and manner of the meeting shall be prescribed by the State advisory council under its rules, but such rules must provide for not less than one public meeting each year where the public is given an opportunity to express views. The House recedes on both these items.

The Senate amendment contained a provision, not included in the House bill, specifying that members of the State advisory council shall be entitled to receive compensation at rates not in excess of $50 per day from Federal funds, as well as appropriate subsistence and travel expenses while away from home. While this provision has been

deleted, it does not indicate any intention on the part of the conferees that members of these councils should not be suitably compensated.

Federal administration.—The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill: (a) permitted the Commissioner to delegate his functions to any employee of the Office of Education; (b) authorized the Commissioner to utilize the services of any other Federal agency; and (c) required the Commissioner to consult with the Department of Labor and other Federal agencies administering programs which may be coordinated with these programs. The conference substitute does not contain these provisions.

Effect of insufficient appropriations.—The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, provided that whenever the appropriations under the act are less than $300 million, 90 percent of the appropriations for that year shall be for State grants under part B and 10 percent shall be for grants and contracts for research under part C; but in case the appropriations for any fiscal year are less than the appropriations for fiscal year 1969, the amount allotted to any State under part B (State grants) shall not be less than the amount allotted during fiscal year 1969. This provision does not appear in the conference substitute.

Limitation of payments.—The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, prohibits payments for religious worship or instruction. The conference agreement included this provision. As regards residential vocational schools, the Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, prohibits the assignment of juveniles as a result of their delinquent conduct, and prohibits use of such facilities to foster racial segregation. This provision is retained in the conference report, but its inclusion in no way is to preclude enrollment of persons with records of delinquency.

Definitions.—The Senate amendment broadened the definition of "vocational education" to include remedial or related academic and technical instruction. The Senate amendment also broadened the definition to include technicians and subprofessionals and individuals enrolled in advanced technical education programs. The Senate amendment also included vocational youth club activities and the preparation of teachers for handicapped students. The House bill had none of these provisions. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the Senate bill, except as to youth club activities, but adds a provision of the House bill that included job placement in the definition.

The House bill deleted the word "area" from the defined term "area vocational education schools." The effect of the deletion is to apply the definition to all "vocational education schools," which definition formerly was limited to area vocational schools. The House recedes.

The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, revised the definition of "construction" to include the acquisition of existing buildings. The House recedes.

The Senate amendment eliminated, unlike the House bill, the definitions of "Vocational Education Act of 1936," and "supplementary vocational education acts." The Senate recedes.

The House bill, in the definition of "private vocational training institution," provided that the program offered by such institution must be a postsecondary program. The Senate amendment has no such restriction. The Senate recedes.

PART B—STATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Uses of grant funds by States.—The Senate amendment altered provisions of the existing law to stress preparatory vocational education programs for high school students designed to prepare them for advanced or skilled postsecondary education and modified the existing law with respect to vocational education programs for persons who have "completed or left high school" so as to redirect this program to the "postsecondary level of education." The conference substitute retains the provisions of existing law with the addition that language is included to assure authority to provide vocational education courses for high school students designed to prepare them for advanced or highly skilled postsecondary and vocational education.

The House bill retained provisions of existing law providing that one of the objectives of Federal support for vocational education was for persons who have completed or left high school and who were available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market. The Senate amendment modified this provision slightly and eliminated the requirement for "full-time" study. The conference substitute retains the language of the existing law but deletes the "full-time" requirement. The Senate amendment deleted the provisions of existing law which do not permit the use of grant funds for vocational education for persons receiving training allowances under MDTA, ARA, or the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The conference substitute retains these provisions of existing law. The Senate amendment contained special programs to serve school dropouts. The provisions of existing law, which were retained by the House bill, appropriately covered this vocational education objective. The provision of the Senate amendment was not retained in the conference substitute.

The House bill dropped the requirement in existing law which limited construction of vocational education school facilities to "area" school facilities. This provision of the House bill was not retained by the conference substitute. The Senate amendment added as one of the uses of vocational educational funds "exploratory" occupational educational programs. The conference substitute does not contain this provision.

The House bill required that for the fiscal year 1970 and subsequent fiscal years, at least 25 percent of the amount appropriated in excess of the total of the amounts appropriated under (i) Smith-Hughes Act, (ii) the George-Barden Act, (iii) section 102(a) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and (iv) any of the supplementary vocational education acts, for the fiscal year 1969, should be utilized by the State for carrying out programs for the disadvantaged. In addition, the House bill required that in no fiscal year should the amount used for educational programs for the disadvantaged be less than 15 percent of the total allotments to the State of funds from (i) through (iv), as described above. The Senate amendment provided that State plans must provide that 15 percent of the State grant amount must be used for this purpose. The provisions of the House bill are contained in the conference substitute.

The House bill required beginning with fiscal year 1970 that each State expend at least 25 percent of its funds which are in excess of the funds derived from (i) through (iv) (described in the preceding paragraph) for the fiscal year 1969 for providing vocational educa-

tion for persons who have completed or left high school and who are available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market. In addition, the House amendment specified that in no fiscal year shall a State expend less than 15 percent of the total amount allotted to it from such acts for such purpose. The Senate amendment required that the State plan provide that 15 percent of the State grant amount be used for this purpose. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

The Senate amendment required that not less than 10 percent of the funds made available to States for "comprehensive" programs should be expended for the physical and mentally handicapped. No similar provision was contained in the House bill. The conference substitute contains a comparable provision.

State plans.—The House bill amended the provision of existing section 5 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 with respect to State plan requirements and made the State plan requirements of section 5 applicable to the entire vocational education provisions, both old and newly authorized programs. The Senate amendment rewrote State plan requirement provision which State plan requirement was applicable only to vocational education programs authorized under part B dealing with 70 percent of the comprehensive grant authorizations. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment required consultation with the State advisory council by the State board administering the State plan but the Senate amendment required further that the State plan include provisions for consultation with the State advisory council on policy matters "concerning the approval of applications for, and the distribution of Federal funds." The conference substitute follows the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment required that the State plan include assurances that copies of the State plan and other policy documents, rules, regulations, and so forth, will be made reasonably available to the public. The Senate amendment in addition required that before the State board submitted its plan for approval that it, after reasonable notice, had afforded an opportunity for a public hearing. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment required the State plan to set forth a long-range program plan to extend over a period of time not more than 5 years. The Senate amendment added a requirement not contained in the House bill that such long-range program be for a period of not less than 3 years. The conference substitute contains the provisions provided in the Senate amendment.

The House bill provided that the long-range program must set forth vocational education objectives which "afford satisfactory assurances" of substantial progress toward meeting the vocational educational needs of the State. The Senate amendment embodied somewhat comparable language but stated the objective to be to "hold promise of making substantial progress toward meeting the vocational educational needs of all individuals in the State." The conference substitute adopts the language in the House bill but modifies it to include the language "the vocational educational needs of the potential students in the State."

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment required the State plan to include an annual program plan prepared by the State board in consultation with the State advisory council. Under both versions of the legislation the annual program plan must describe the content of and allocation of funds under programs, services, and activities to be carried out during the following year and both versions seemed to indicate that the plan must describe the allocation of funds both from Federal and State sources, though different language was used. The language in the House bill, unlike the Senate amendment, required description of the allocations also to have been made with respect to funds received from sources other than Federal and State. The provisions of the House bill are contained in the conference substitute.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment required particular consideration to be given to persons with academic or scoioeconomic handicaps, however, the House bill used the broad term "and other handicaps" to further describe the target group, whereas the Senate in lieu of this term used the term "mental and physical handicaps" in further describing the target group. The House bill further described this disadvantaged group with the phrase "that prevent them or will likely prevent them from being readily employable." The Senate in lieu of this language further described the disadvantaged group with the phrase "that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational education programs." The conference substitute contains the provisions of the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained a provision, not included in the Senate amendment, which required State plans to include provisions that the comprehensive plan be related "to the local cooperative manpower plan, if any" and indicating how and to what extent the proposals in the application will meet those needs. The conference substitute follows the House provision, but substitutes for the words "local cooperative manpower plan," the words "appropriate comprehensive area manpower plan".

The Senate amendment also contained a State plan requirement that no local education agency making a reasonable tax effort, as defined by regulations, will be denied funds for the establishment of new vocational education programs solely because such local agency is unable to pay the non-Federal share of the cost. There was no comparable provision in the House bill. The conference substitute adopts the provision of the Senate amendment in this respect.

The House bill contained the provision of existing law requiring State plans to include minimum qualifications for teachers, teacher trainers, supervisors, directors, and others having responsibility under the State plan. In addition to containing this requirement the Senate amendment required the State plan also to set forth policies and procedures to improve the qualifications of such personnel and to insure that such personnel are matched to the need for personnel in vocational education programs to be carried out under the State plan. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment in this respect.

The House bill amended the State plan requirements of existing law to provide that in the development of vocational education programs there may be in addition to the cooperative arrangements now provided by section 5(a)(4), cooperative arrangements with other agencies concerned with manpower and job opportunities such as

institutions of higher education, model cities, and community action organizations. The Senate amendment contained a comparable provision but extends the cooperative arrangement not only to the development of programs but also to their conduct. In addition the Senate amendment required such arrangements and the House bill merely authorized them. The conference substitute follows the provisions of the House bill, but includes labor and business organizations among the listed agencies and organizations with which cooperative arrangements can be made.

The Senate amendment contained a provision not in the House bill and not in existing law which required that States include provisions in the State plan that the State agency will not take adverse action with respect to an application for funds without affording the local educational agency reasonable notice and opportunity for hearings. The conference substitute adopts the substance of the Senate amendment in this respect.

The House bill required the State plan to provide assurances with respect to compliance to Davis-Bacon as particularly set forth in section 7 of existing law. The Senate amendment does not make this a requirement of the State plan, but section 107 of the Senate bill made such labor standards applicable to all construction assisted from funds provided under part A of the Senate bill. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

The House bill contained a provision not included in the Senate bill to the effect that grants made from sums authorized under section 2(b) (special programs for the disadvantaged) shall be allocated to areas of high youth unemployment and school dropouts, and affords appropriate opportunity for students in nonprofit private schools to participate in programs and finally, that the plan include procedures to prevent commingling of these special funds to accommodate nonprofit private school students with the other State or local funds. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for inclusion in the State plan of provisions for making reports to the Commissioner and for keeping appropriate records and making them available to the Commissioner. To this requirement the Senate amendment added an additional requirement that the State plan provide for submitting to the Commissioner an annual evaluation report. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

The House bill contained a requirement for State plans, not included in the Senate amendment, which is designed to assure that Federal funds will not be used for any program of vocational education which cannot be demonstrated (*a*) to prepare students for employment in such a fashion that they will be more desirable to potential employers than employees not enrolled in such program or (*b*) to be necessary to prepare individuals for entry into such a program or (*c*) be of significant assistance to individuals in making an occupational choice. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill modified so as to delete all of clause (a) above, with exception of the portion pertaining to preparation of students for employment.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided that the Commissioner could not approve a State plan until it fulfilled the appropriate conditions specified in the act and could not finally disapprove such a plan until reasonable notice and opportunity for a

hearing had been given to the State board. However, the Senate in addition required that the findings of the Commission with respect to the compliance of the State plan to the requirements of the act had to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education and Labor at least annually. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided authority for the Commissioner to cut off funds to any State where there has been a failure to comply substantially with the provision of the State plan. In addition, the House bill gave this authority to the Commissioner where the State plan had been so changed that it no longer complied with the requirements of the law with respect to such plans. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided procedures by which judicial review may be obtained with respect to the Commissioner's action on a State plan. However, the language of the House bill indicated that such action was to be initiated by the "State board" and the Senate amendment indicated that the action was to be initiated by the "State." The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

In connection with judicial review the House bill, unlike the Senate amendment, gave the Commissioner authority to modify or set aside his action up until the time of filing the record in the court proceedings. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the House bill.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided that in proceedings for judicial review the findings of the Commissioner, where supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but that the court may remand the proceedings with the Commissioner to take further evidence. However, under the House bill, but not in the Senate amendment, the resulting modified findings of facts shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantive evidence. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

In connection with the judicial review provisions the House bill, but not the Senate amendment, provided that the initial court proceedings shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commissioner's action. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

Unlike the House bill, the Senate amendment also provided for judicial review proceedings for local educational agencies in the Federal courts when such agencies were dissatisfied with the final action of the State board with respect to the approval of an application by such local agency. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Matching requirements.—The House bill provided a dollar for dollar matching for comprehensive programs (100 percent Federal grants in the case of the Trust Territory and American Samoa). The Senate amendment provided that if the State increased its expenditures by 10 percent over the previous year any Federal funds which are in excess of 10 percent over the previous year would be free from the matching requirement if the additional funds were used for new or expanded vocational educational programs. The Senate amendment further provided that in the case of local educational agencies which could not raise additional funds to establish urgently needed vocational educa-

tional programs the Commissioner in fiscal years 1970 and 1971 could waive the matching requirements with respect to the excess of the amount paid to the State during the fiscal year 1969. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the House bill.

Maintenance of efforts.—The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, contained a maintenance of effort requirement applicable both to the State and to a local educational agency receiving funds. The conference substitute adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Part C—Research and Training in Vocational Education

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment set apart 10 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to the basic authorizing section to be used for research and training in vocational education. The House version of the legislation reserves 50 percent of such funds for allocation by the Commissioner to enable him to make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education, public and private agencies and institutions, to the State boards and with the approval of the State board, to local educational agencies, for the purposes set forth in the provisions of section 4(c) of the present law and for the additional purpose of the dissemination of information derived from research and demonstrations in the field of vocational education. Under the House provision, the remaining 50 percent shall be allotted among the States under the formula used for grants for comprehensive programs, to be used by State boards for paying up to 75 percent of the cost of State research coordination units and up to 90 percent of the cost of other described projects.

The Senate amendment completely rewrites the existing law. The stated purposes are to provide education for new and emerging careers and occupations, experimental development and pilot programs to test research demonstration and dissemination, the development of new curricula and projects to evaluate the operation of programs for the training, development, and utilization of public services aides. All funds are allocated among the States. The Senate amendment permits the Commissioner to reserve 50 percent of the funds available to the States for projects which are of national or regional importance or interstate projects, but if such reservation is made with respect to the remainder of such funds the Commissioner is required to give special consideration to applications from State boards and from institutions of higher education to support research coordinating units and projects such units recommend. The Senate amendment more elaborately specifies the uses which may be made of funds set apart for research and training. The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill and unlike existing law, specifies in detail what the application for a grant for research and training shall contain and further specifies that the Commissioner may not approve an application until the application has been reviewed by a panel of experts who are not employees of the Federal Government. The Senate amendment contains a provision not in the House bill which permits the Commissioner to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of projects funded under the research and training provisions. Except with respect to the 50 percent set aside for allotments to States for research and training, the House bill maintains the provision of existing law with respect to the authority of the Commissioner to pay "part of the cost of grants and make contracts with private agencies, organizations or institutions."

The conference substitute provides that half of the funds are retained by the Commissioner and may be used for the purposes specified in the Senate amendment. The Senate provisions on applications and uses of funds are retained to apply with respect to grants from and contracts with the Commissioner. The House provision permitting payment of all or part of program costs are retained in the case of grants from the Commissioner. The conference report further provides that the remaining half of the funds are to be used in the manner provided in the House bill respecting grants to State boards for research of coordination units and other described projects.

Part D—Exemplary Programs

The House bill authorized State grants for exemplary programs, with a reservation to the Commissioner of 10 percent of the sums appropriated for the program. The Senate amendment provided for direct grants by the Commissioner, but applications for such grants must first have been submitted to the State boards and not have been disapproved by the State boards within 60 days. The conference substitute contains a provision that 50 percent of the funds should be used for State grants and 50 percent should be used for direct grants by the Commissioner. The conference substitute also provides that applications for these direct grants by the Commissioner must first be submitted to the State board and not be disapproved within 60 days of such submission.

The House bill provided for payments of all or part of the costs of exemplary programs. The Senate amendment provided for payments of 90 percent of the costs. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

The House bill's provisions for exemplary programs included both elementary and secondary students in programs to acquaint students with occupational choices. The Senate amendment limited these programs to postelementary students. The conference substitute retains the House provisions.

The House bill provided for programs at the secondary level to motivate and provide preprofessional preparation for potential teachers. The Senate amendment had no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

The Senate amendment required coordination by exemplary program grantees with cooperative area manpower planning systems. The House bill contained a provision that grantees coordinate the programs with the appropriate State plan and with other public and private programs having the same or similar purposes. The House bill also provided in the State plan for coordination by grantees with CAMPS. The conference substitute contains the House provisions.

The House bill contained a clause prohibiting commingling of Federal funds with State or local funds. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

Special emphasis.—The Senate amendment provided that 10 percent of the comprehensive State grant funds should be earmarked for "Special-Emphasis Programs," with 90 percent Federal funding whereas other programs funded from comprehensive State grants are limited to 50 percent Federal funds. The conference substitute follows the provisions of the House bill.

Part E—Residential Vocational Education

School programs.—The Senate amendment reauthorized the demonstration residential school program in the existing law. The House bill contained no such provision. The conference substitute contains the Senate provision.

The House bill authorized a new residential school program to be administered by the States, providing grants to States for constructing vocational education facilities which are defined to cover not only classrooms and related facilities such as cafeterias now defined in section 108 but also dormitories. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

The House bill authorized a grant program to reduce the costs of borrowing for the construction of residential schools and dormitories. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

Part F—Consumer and Homemaking Education

The House bill provided in the consumer and homemaking education part for educational programs which encouraged home economics to give greater consideration to social and cultural conditions and needs, especially in economically depressed areas, and which encouraged preparation for professional leadership. The Senate amendment contained no such provisions. The conference substitute retains the House provisions.

The House bill provided for educational programs which prepared youths and adults for the role of homemaker or contributed to their employability in the dual role of homemaker and wage earner. The Senate amendment provided for programs which prepared homemakers or potential homemakers. The conference substitute retains the House provisions.

The Senate amendment specified consumer education programs among the authorized educational programs. The House bill contained no such provision. The conference substitute contains the Senate provision.

The House bill provided for curriculum development in consumer and homemaking education. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision. In no manner does this retention authorize Federal control of curriculum in the schools.

The House bill required that one-third of the Federal funds must be used in economically depressed areas or in areas with high rates of unemployment for programs designed to assist consumers, and to help improve home environments and the quality of family life. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

Part G—Cooperative Education Programs

The House bill provided for participation of private school children in the cooperative work-study programs. The Senate amendment had no such provision. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

The House bill provided for up to 100-percent Federal funding. The Senate amendment provided for 90–10 matching. The conference substitute retains the House provision.

In the definition of a "cooperative work-study program," the House bill provided that the number of hours of work should approximately equal the number of hours spent in school. The Senate amendment did not contain this limitation. The conference substitute does not contain the House provision.

Part H—Work-Study Program

The House bill extended the work-study provisions of existing law through fiscal year 1970. It also raised the Federal matching from 75 to 80 percent of program costs. There was no comparable Senate provision. The conference report retains the House provision.

Part I—Curriculum Development in Vocational and Technical Education

The House bill contained a provision to provide appropriate assistance to State and local educational agencies in the development of curriculums for new and changing occupations and to coordinate improvements in, and dissemination of, existing curriculum materials. The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision. The Senate recedes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Effective dates.—The Senate amendment provides that its amendments are effective July 1, 1969, except for the provisions concerning National and State Advisory Councils which are effective upon enactment. The House bill provides for effectiveness of all provisions upon enactment except that the amendments to the State plan requirements shall not be effective during fiscal year 1969 with respect to those programs which are continuations of programs carried on during the preceding fiscal year. The conference report adopts the substance of the House provision.

Teacher training.—The House bill provided for an amendment to the Education Professions Education Act to add a new Part F to provide for leadership awards and such programs as teachers institutes and exchange programs. The Senate amendment contained no such provision. The conference substitute contains the House provision.

Advance funding.—The House bill added the Vocational Educational Act of 1963 to those education programs covered by advance funding authority provided in title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (Public Law 90–247). The Senate amendment covered under title IV all education programs administered by the Commissioner whether by authority of statute or by delegation. The conference substitute contains the provisions of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, added a new section to title IV of Public Law 90–247 providing for automatic extension for 1 year of the authorization for any covered program in the penultimate year of its authorization unless the Congress passed or formally

rejected legislation to extend the authorization for such program. The conference substitute does not contain this provision.

Availability of funds until the end of the fiscal year.—The Senate amendment, unlike the House bill, added a new section to title IV of Public Law 90–247 which provided that funds appropriated in any fiscal year to carry out any of the programs covered by title IV shall remain available for obligation until the end of such fiscal year. The substitute contains this provision.

Job Corps study.—The House bill contained a provision not contained in the Senate amendment authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Education to make a special study of the means by which the Job Corps might most effectively and expeditiously be transferred to State or joint Federal-State operation in conjunction with the program of residential vocational schools authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The conference substitute contains this provision with a modification which inserts the words "if determined feasible" into the text of the description of the study. The provision for this study does not indicate that conferees recommend an alteration in the present Job Corps administration. It merely represents the desire of the conferees to enable the appropriate committees and the Congress to review effective options in increasing manpower training opportunities.

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